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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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COUNT OKUMA HAS NARROW ESCAPE; IS MISSED BY 2 BOMBS

First Fails to Act; Second Dodged by Chauffeur's Quick Action

THROWERS ESCAPE

Premier Recalls Similar Attempt on His Life 28 Years Ago

Reuter's Pacific Services to The China Press

Tokio, January 13.—The assassination of the Premier, Count Okuma, was attempted early this morning. Count Okuma was not injured.

The Premier was returning from the Palace, shortly after mid-night and his automobile was approaching his residence at Waseda when a bomb was thrown at it. His driver caught a glimpse of the throwers and put on speed, with the result that the bomb exploded behind the car.

A second bomb was thrown, but did not explode. The motor-car was not damaged.

Count Okuma's assailants escaped. A corrected version of the incident states that the first bomb did not explode, though it struck the bonnet of the car. The second exploded, but missed the car, owing to the presence of mind shown by the chauffeur in putting on full speed.

Count Okuma, receiving congratulations on his escape, said smilingly: "A similar attempt made twenty-eight years ago was more successful. I hope the next will be at an interval of twenty-eight years. Anyhow, the incident will not terrorise me or frighten me from continuing to serve my country or pursuing policies according to my conception of my duty."

The Premier went to the Palace at 11 o'clock this morning.

The usual meeting of the Cabinet was held at noon. The Premier appeared to be in excellent spirits.

By a curious coincidence, Count Okuma was accompanied by Kumatzu, the faithful servitor who was also in his carriage when a bomb was thrown at him in 1888.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Johannesburg, January 11.—The total gold output from the Transvaal during the year 1915 amounted to £38,627,461, being an increase of £3,039,306.

BELGIANS TO PROTEST AT GERMAN EXACTIONS

Sending Note To Neutrals Telling of £19,200,000 Levied Contrary To Hague Rules

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 12.—The Belgian Government is sending a Note to neutral countries, protesting against the exactions made by Germany from Belgium, amounting to £19,200,000, which are contrary to The Hague Convention.

Italians Effectively Counter Bombardment

Austrians' Long-Range Shelling Hits Hospital; 4 Men Killed, Eight Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 12.—An official communique issued yesterday reported: The enemy fired incendiary shells at our positions north-east of Rovereto, causing a big fire. The Italians, advancing with great daring in Lagazuoi Valley, wrecked the Austrian trenches by means of grenades.

There was an obstinate artillery bombardment along the upper and middle Isonzo, which the Italians countered effectively. The Austrians resumed long-range fire on the lower Isonzo front and struck a military hospital, four patients being killed and eight wounded.

Is Lady Nicotine To Soldiers of France

MRS GEORGE W LOPP

The gifts of Mrs. George Washington Lopp to the smokers of the French army include ten million cigarettes, two hundred and forty thousand pounds of tobacco and fifty thousand pipes.

Mrs. Lopp, whose husband is a prominent American in Paris, has thus supplied two and half cigarettes and several pipefuls of tobacco to every French soldier. Her latest consignment consists of two million cigarettes for men actually in the trenches, fifty thousand for the General Staff and like amounts for the naval and military camps in Paris, and three hundred thousand for the American Ambulance Corps.

Police Investigate A $5,000 Robbery at Whiteaway, Laidlaw

Detectives are making a thorough investigation of a mysterious robbery at Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., in which about $5,000 was lost. When the office was opened at 8.30 yesterday morning the robbery was discovered.

BERLIN QUESTIONS ALLY ON ARMENIAN HORROR

Porte Compelled to Remove Armenians, But Then 'Certain Reactions' Arose

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—Apparently Germany, at length, is realizing the effects of the Armenian horrors and her responsibility for them on neutral opinion. Replying to the Socialist, Dr. Liebknecht, in the Reichstag, Herr von Stumm, representing the Foreign Office, said that enemy intrigues compelled the Porte to remove the Armenians in certain districts and to assign them new places of residence. Owing to certain reactions arising from this measure, an exchange of views was proceeding between Germany and Turkey.

GERMANY LIMITS BREAD RATION TO 1-2 LB. DAILY

Supplies of Corn Said To Be Sufficient, Though Not Abundant

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 12.—A German proclamation again limits the bread ration in Germany to half a pound a day per head. The supplies of corn are sufficient, but not abundant.

Rebels Make Many Attacks In Canton District; Badly Beaten; Suffer Big Losses

Garrisons Following Up, With Orders 'to Exterminate'; Bombs Thrown In City; Officials Killed

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, January 13.—The Canton Government has informed the Hongkong Government:—"On the evening of the 6th, some rebels made a fierce attack on Tamsui. The officer in command of the garrison, Lu Hua-lung, engaged them with his troops until late on the 7th, when re-inforcements arrived and an attack was made on the rebels inside and outside the town. The Second-in-Command and a large number of the band were killed and prisoners, much material and standards captured.

"On the 7th, a garrison commander named Li Chao-wei attacked some rebels at Potong. After a bloody fight, which lasted till the afternoon of the 8th, the enemy's half ammunition became exhausted.

"They continued the fight with bombs until these likewise were exhausted, when they were completely routed and fled, leaving many dead on the field. Their leader, who was on horseback and many of the rebels were taken prisoners and much material, horses and standards captured.

"Between 7 and 9 a.m. on the 8th, Captain Cheng Kuo-hsueh attacked the rebels at Yentzuwo. The fight lasted till 6 o'clock in the evening, when the rebel stronghold was carried by storm. The rebel leader, who was dressed in military uniform and many others were killed and material and standards captured.

"On the morning of the 8th, Garrison Commander Chung Tzu-ting, at Poochuling, in Yi-ho village, in the Poklo district, surrounded and attacked the rebels. The fight continued all day until the first watch on the 7th evening, when the rebels were routed.

"Various garrisons are still engaged in following up the rebels and taking prisoners, their object being to exterminate the rebels completely."

[This fighting all appears to have taken place is the district of Waichow.]

It is reported that a bomb was thrown at the Electric Light Works in Canton, yesterday evening. The windows of the works were smashed, but nobody was injured.

A Chinese press telegram states that a bomb was thrown in the vicinity of the South Gate of Canton and that a few persons were killed, including some officials.

Not Recalling Missionaries

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, January 13.—In reply to an enquiry by the Peking Government, the Governor of Szechuen denies that a request has been made for the withdrawal of foreign missionaries from the inland cities, as Szechuen is peaceful now.

Enthronement Not Fixed

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 12.—The Waichiaopu today informed the Japanese legation that the Chinese Government will not fix the day of the enthronement before the return of Chou Tse-chi from Tokio.

The Government intends to appoint the old Manchu officials, Na Tung, Pao Hsi, Yu Lang and others,

(Continued on Page 2)

Yunnan Republican Army Commanders

Officers serving in the Yunnan Republican Army, including two former military advisers to Yuan Shih-k'ai, are as follows:

Commander-in-Chief:—Tsai Ao (Hunan); ex-Tutuh, Yunnan, graduate of the Japanese Military Academy.

Chief of the General Staff:—Lo Bay-ching (Yunnan), ex-Civil Governor of Yunnan, graduate of the Japanese Military Academy.

Assistant Chief of the General Staff:—Fong Sing-tu (Fukien), ex-Brigadier-General, Kiangse, graduate of the Japanese Military Academy.

Secretary:—Lee Yih-hai (Yunnan), ex-Pacificator to Tibet and for a time Civil Governor of Yunnan, graduate of the Peking University.

Councillors:—Ing Cheng-chien (Yunnan), ex-Commander of Tibetan Expedition, and Military Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai, graduate of the Japanese Military Academy.

Han Feng-liu (Honan), ex-Military Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai and Commander of Kweichow troops, graduate of the Japanese Military Academy.

Commander of the 1st Division:—Liu Yuan-feng (Chihli), ex-Brigadier-General, Yunnan, graduate of the Paoting Military College.

Commander of the 2nd Division:—Tang Tai-tsung (Yunnan), ex-Commander of the 1st Division, Yunnan, graduate of the Yunnan Military College.

Commander of the 3rd Division:—Yang Tsung (Yunnan), ex-Commander of the 7th Division, Yunnan, graduate of the Yunnan Military College.

Commander of the 4th Division:—Chang Kai-yu (Yunnan), ex-Commander of the 2nd Division, Yunnan, graduate of the Japanese Military Academy.

Commander of the 5th Division:—Chi Yih-yao (Hupeh), ex-Commander of the 1st Division, Nanking, graduate of the Japanese Military Academy.

Commander of the 6th Division:—Chao Fu-siang (Yunnan), ex-Commander of the 4th Division, Kiangse, graduate of the Japanese Academy.

Reserves:—The Second Army is now being formed with General Li Lieh-chun, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces in Kiangse, 1913, as Commander-in-Chief.

A division of the guards is also being formed with Gen. Huang Yu-cheng, ex-Commissioner of Defence, Chungking, a graduate of the Japanese Military Academy, as Commander.

King Ferdinand and Gen. Ivanoff Confer

KING FERDINAND & GEN. IVANOFF.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria was caught by the camera on the battle front in Old Servia in the midst of a conference with one of his generals. The latter is Gen. Ivanoff, commander of one of the main Bulgarian armies that has driven the Servians beyond their own border. King Ferdinand turned just as the photographer clicked the camera and thus presented almost a full faced view of why the Allies call him the "Fox of the Balkans."

17 PEOPLE MURDERED BY MEXICAN BANDITS

Believed To Be Americans; Are Dragged From Train, Stripped, Robbed and Shot

Reuter's Service

El Paso, January 12.—The British Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, telegraphs that 17 people, believed to be American subjects, were removed from a train by Mexican bandits, stripped of their clothing, robbed and shot to death.

NATAL COURT-MARTIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—In the House of Commons, today, Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, announced that a court-martial will shortly be held to ascertain the cause of the loss of the cruiser Natal.

£72,000,000 OF BRITISH PROPERTY IN GERMANY

Against This Kaiser's Subjects Have £105,000,000 Worth In Great Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the value of British property registered with the Public Trustee located in Germany was estimated to amount to £72,000,000, while German property located in Great Britain was valued at £105,000,000.

CALL U. S. CONVENTIONS

Reuter's Service

Chicago, January 12.—The committee of the Progressive National Party has resolved to hold a national convention in Chicago on June 7, simultaneously with the convention to be held by the Republican Party. Colonel Roosevelt will probably be the Progressive candidate for the Presidency.

23 AUSTRIAN BATTALIONS AGAINST MONTENEGRINS

Join Battle on Herzegovinian Front, But Fail To Gain Ground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—A Montenegrin communique reports desperate fighting on all fronts. On the northern and eastern fronts, the enemy were everywhere repulsed, with heavy losses, especially in the vicinity of Berane and Rugovo, where they lost two machine-guns.

A battle is raging on the Herzegovinian front. The Austrians have brought up 23 battalions, 80 guns and a great number of machine-guns. All their assaults have been repulsed.

The Austrians continue their attack on Mount Lovtchen. We recaptured an important position at Kuk, but were not able to retain it.

LUSITANIA AGREEMENT PRACTICALLY ARRANGED

Bernstorff Anxious To Secure Help of U. S. for Relaxation of Blockade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 12.—It is believed that an agreement with Germany concerning the sinking of the Lusitania has been practically arranged. The motive of the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, in arranging a satisfactory settlement of this matter is ascribed to his expectations that this will open a way to a campaign to induce the United States to secure a relaxation of the blockade.

The Weather

Fine and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 48.2 and the minimum 23.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 27.0 and 15.8.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE RUNS FROM PRIPIAT RIGHT TO RUMANIA

Fighting Is General Along The Whole Battle Front; Big Concentrations

TO REPAIR REVERSE

Austro-Germans Seek To Make Good Loss when Styr Was Forced

1,175 PRISONERS

Made by Russians Near Czernowitz; Capture Three Maxims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 11.—A telegram from Petrograd states that the Russian offensive has been general from the River Pripiat to the neighborhood of the Rumanian frontier. The Austro-Germans are concentrating great forces, with a view to repairing the reverses they suffered on the 10th when the strong line of the River Styr was forced and the east bank of the Strypa cleared.

An intense frost, followed by a thaw, is converting the trenches into rivers.

Peking, January 10.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 9, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—The situation is unchanged from the Gulf of Riga to the River Pripiat. South of the Pripiat, the enemy again attempted to re-occupy Chartoriisk, but were twice repulsed, with heavy losses.

In Galicia, in the region of the middle course of the Strypa, our troops, at several places, have completely cleared the eastern bank of the enemy. According to supplementary information received during the engagement which took place on January 7, north-eastward of Czernowitz, we captured in all twenty officers, 1,175 men and three machine-guns.

The Caucasian front.—During January 7, in the coast region, the Turks opened fire on us and, profiting by a fog, attempted to cross to the right bank of the River Arhava, but they were thrown back.

In Persia, southward of Lake Urmia, in the region of the River Djegatu, we pressed back the Turkish troops. The enemy, who were advancing towards the town of Assad-Badu, west of Hamadan, having lost forty men killed, fled in the direction of Kengavery, abandoning scores of wounded on the battle-field.

The Black Sea.—On January 8, our torpedo-boats, after sinking a large steamer that had left the Bosphorus to obtain a cargo of coal, met the cruiser Goeben. The enemy gave chase and our torpedo-boats hastened towards one of our battleships that was cruising nearby. A short engagement took place at long range and the Goeben, taking advantage of her speed, soon disappeared into the Bosphorus. We sustained neither damage nor loss.

Mail Notices

For Japan:

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.....Jan. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru Jan. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 18

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Jan. 22
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.....Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 12 is due here tomorrow, January 15. Left Hongkong on Wednesday, Jan. 12 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 24, and here on January 27. Left Port Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip.)

The Canadian mail of January 1 is due at Yokohama on January 15 and here on January 20. Left Vancouver on January 1, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

Lille Arsenal Blows Up; 70 People Killed

Forty Seriously Injured; Berlin Says It Was Caused By British Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 12.—An official Berlin communique states that, yesterday, an ammunition storehouse at Willedin, in the southern section of Lille, exploded, wrecking the adjacent streets. Up to the present, 70 dead and forty seriously injured have been found among the debris.

The communique attributes the explosion to a British attack, though it does not explain how it was delivered.

British Can't Afford Even Increased Wages

Economy Is Imperative in View Of Great Demands To Meet War's Needs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—The Government, which has earnestly considered the financial position of the country and the great and increasing demands still to be made on its resources to meet the needs of the war, the imperative need for economy and, in view also of the general advance of wages and the measures taken to tax or limit profits, has come to the conclusion that, in view of the pressing emergency, any further advances in wages should be strictly confined to the adjustment of local conditions. All other applications for advances must be refused.

FIERCE TURKISH ATTACK PRECEDED WITHDRAWAL

Charged Helles Lines With Bayonet; Repulsed By British With Heavy Loss

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—The following is the full text of General Sir Charles Monro's historic despatch, published yesterday evening:

The Turks attempted a heavy attack on our lines at Helles, between 1.30 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th. Our trenches were continuously shelled. From 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the bombardment became intense, the Turks opening a heavy musketry fire.

At four o'clock, they sprang two mines near the Western Bird-Cage and Fusilier Bluff. A quarter of an hour later, they fixed bayonets all along our front and their officers were seen apparently endeavoring to make the men assault our position, but they were only successful in doing so opposite Fifth Avenue and Fusilier Bluff.

The Staffordshires completely repulsed the attack, a large proportion of the attackers being killed or wounded. Our casualties amounted to 135 officers and men killed and wounded. Aeroplane reports show that the fire from the British warships on our left flank was very accurate and it is probable that the enemy suffered considerably.

The night of the 7th was fine for the evacuation and the operations were quietly and successfully continued. The 8th was fine and the sea calm until after four o'clock in the afternoon, when the weather suddenly grew worse and, at eleven in the evening, the wind was blowing at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

After midnight, it was only just possible to use the piers and lighters. It was impossible to carry out the program of embarking the troops in destroyers alongside sunken ships at W. Beach, owing to the connecting piers being washed away.

The embarkation of troops at Gully Beach became impossible. One lighter went ashore there and the remaining troops had to march to W. Beach for embarkation.

Despite these difficulties, the program at W. Beach and Y. Beach was completed at 2.30 a.m. and the troops from Gully Beach and all the beach parties had been emparked by 4 a.m. A hostile submarine was reported off Cape Helles at nine o'clock the previous night.

The Turkish artillery was practically silent until the stores left behind were fired simultaneously by time fuse after the evacuation had been completed. The Turks then fired red lights all along their line and immediately opened a heavy shelling of our beaches and second-line trenches. The red lights continued for an hour and a half and the shelling until after day-break.

The embarkation of the French troops was carried out by their own navy, who also greatly assisted us by embarking some of our animals.

Baron Fujimura Runs For Municipal Council In Place of Mr. Ishii

The nominations for the Municipal Council for the ensuing year closed yesterday, with one more name than the number required. Therefore, unless there is a withdrawal, which does not seem likely, there will have to be an election.

Undeterred by the vigorous campaign initiated against them last year and which resulted in the defeat of their candidate, the Germans have again come forward, Mr. C. Stepharius being their nominee.

Mr. A. Ishii, the Japanese representative who stood for the first time last year, came within an ace of securing a seat and, when Mr. H. C. Gulland went home recently, was invited to fill the vacancy, is not defending his seat, but Baron Y. Fujimura has been nominated in his stead. Mr. A. Hide is also standing down and Mr. E. C. Richards, local manager of the P. and O., is seeking election in his place.

All the other old members have been nominated again, namely: Mr. E. I. Ezra, Count L. Jezierski (Russian), Messrs. J. Johnstone, C. G. S. Mackie, W. L. Merriman (American), E. C. Pearce and A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Mr. H. G. Simms being the only nominee by registered landowners, has been elected Land Commissioner for 1916.

Recruiting So Good Conscription Bill May Be Found Unnecessary

If Boom Continues, Men Required Will Be Enlisted By End of Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 12.—It is stated that recruiting throughout the country is so good that, if the rush continues, it is probable that, at the end of the month, the Compulsion Bill will be unnecessary.

The delegates of the Scottish Mine-Workers Union have decided against the Compulsion Bill.

Mr. Asquith tonight met the Labor Members of the House of Commons. The meeting was attended by Mr. Arthur Henderson. It is understood that the Premier urged the withdrawal of the resolution by which the Labor Ministers resigned.

It was later officially announced that the resignations of the Labor Ministers have been withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, a Labor Member, Mr. Anderson, moved the rejection of the Compulsory Military Service Bill.

Mr. W. J. Thorne, Labor M.P. for West Ham, interrupting, declared that Mr. Anderson did not speak in the name of the Labor party.

Mr. Anderson referred to the decision of the Labor congress, amid cries of: "What about the soldiers?" He declared that the actual number of slackers was negligible and the military necessity for the Bill had not been established.

The Clyde workmen regarded the Bill as the beginning of industrial compulsion and he believed that disaster would ensue if the Government attempted to apply the principle of compulsion.

Mr. Richard Lambert, Liberal M.P. for Cricklade, seconded Mr. Anderson's motion.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, said that the Nationalists had made their protest, but they recognised the overwhelming support for the Bill in the House and in the country and, consequently, they would not vote against it in any shape or form. He hoped that the Bill would rapidly become law.

Sir Edward Carson scathingly denounced the opponents of the Bill. He emphasised that it was absolutely necessary, in order to fulfil their obligations to their allies. The evacuation of the Dardanelles and their inability to help Servia were due to a shortage of men.

What did injury to industry or industrial compulsion matter if they lost the war? He would not shrink from the conscription of property if it raised funds to carry on the war. What did property matter if Great Britain was beaten?

He was most disappointed at the way the Government had dealt with Ireland and, even now, he appealed that Ireland be included in the Bill.

Captain A. E. O'Neill, M.P. for Mid-Antrim, said that the exclusion of Ireland from the Compulsory Military Service Bill was a great humiliation and disgrace.

Mr. Walter Long said that the controversy over the Bill was practically over. With reference to the exclusion of Ireland, the Cabinet had weighed every possible point of view. They believed it to be essential that the Bill should command the largest measure of consent possible and had decided that it was better, in the interests of the country as a whole, to exclude Ireland.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Sir Edward Carson, said that the Bill was not applied to Ireland because the Derby scheme did not apply. He emphasised the different conditions existing in Great Britain and Ireland. The Government had decided that the non-inclusion of Ireland was not only the wisest and most prudent course, but was also the most patriotic in the best sense of the word.

Mr. Birrell stated that there were 400,000 single men of military age in Ireland who had not attested. Deductions for various reasons would leave 80,000 eligible for military service.

Mr. Birrell concluded: "Ireland has done wonderfully. Don't rush her."

The debate was adjourned.

In the House of Commons, today, during the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Asquith affirmed that the necessity for giving his pledge to the married men had been amply proved. The Bill would give the men urgently and indispensably required without whom Britain could not do her part in the war.

Sir E. Fraser Offers Certificates Against Charge of Slacking

Says Many Men Are More Useful Here Than In Army; Sinews of War Necessary

The management of one of Shanghai's leading British firms has received the following letter from the British consul general:

Sir.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date forwarding a list of the members of your Staff who are of military age with a note of their qualifications for military service.

I concur most heartily in your opinion that your institution has already depleted its Staff to the utmost point consistent with the due performance of its work for British Trade and that now any members who leave that work, even in order to serve in His Majesty's Forces, are in fact deserters from duty.

It is natural for men of deep loyalty to desire to go to the Front, and a soldier's life in a great war for the right has a very special attraction: but the interests of our Country are equally served by the zealous performance of the duties of one's profession and, were all to throw over those duties in order to go and fight, the sinews of war would soon fail.

Out here especially it is important to keep up and to increase our business activity and I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion that the man who denies himself the gratification of active service in order to remain at the service of his employers whose business needs him, is worthy of commendation as a true patriot.

I have heard that some men, thus denying themselves, are uneasy lest after the war they be despised for want of ardor. To any man who needs it, I am willing to give an official certificate that he did not go to the War solely because of his duty to his employers and because I was of opinion that his bounden service lay at his post in Shanghai.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sgd.) E. H. FRASER,
Consul-General.

P.S.—You may make any use of this letter that you think fit.—E.H.F.

Queen Mary's Fund Concert at Olympic Proves Big Success

Britishers crowded the Olympic Theater last night for the grand variety entertainment held for the benefit of Queen Mary's Women and Children Fund. The entertainment was under the patronage of Sir Everard Fraser. The program opened with an impressive tableau, showing Britannia and her defenders. Britannia was represented by Mrs. W. J. Vine. She was surrounded by her guards, who were for the most part different squads of the S.V.C.

The Maxim company mobilised and marched out to the theater to lend its presence and quick-firers to the ensemble. Mrs. Vine sang "There is a Land" to enthusiastic applause. Mr. H. K. Strachan followed with "Pibroch o' Donal' Duibh" (Clan Cameron's gathering) on the Highland pipes. Miss McCabe played a violin solo, which was, as usual, heartily received.

The Nobodies made a distinct hit. Tipperary was sung in such a manner that it brought a greater storm of applause than the unofficial battle hymn of the British usually gets. This time it was sung by a very tiny child in a high, clear voice. The applause was a tribute both to the song and the singer. Miss Hughes' songs and dances and Mr. Thompson's "home made military band" came in for their share of the approval. Other features of the program that were especially good were the duo from La Boheme by Mlle. Jouravil and Mr. Speelman, a song by Mr. Haynes and song and dance by Mrs. Vida and Miss Hughes.

Prominent parts were taken by Mr. Gordon, Mr. Stormes, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Wolf, Mr. Harber, Mrs. Moller and Mr. Harber.

The accompanists were Miss May Jansen and Mr. Ronald Hurry.

Rebels Make Many Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

as advisors, the two latter being only advisors for ceremonial affairs. Prince Pu Lun will be promoted to Prince of the first rank, because he has been selected to hand over the seal of state to the new Emperor at the coronation ceremonies.

New Dynasty's Difficulties Here

A delicate situation has arisen in Shanghai on account of the action of the Peking Government in attempting to enforce the use of the New Calendar and the new dynasty's name. The name of the dynasty was promulgated by the Emperor-President on December 31, as Hung Hsien (great constitution). But the Chinese papers and the merchants continued to use "Chung Hua Min Kuo Wu Nien" (5th year of the Chung Hua Republic).

On Tuesday the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Chow Tsing-ching, acting upon instructions from the Peking Government, notified the papers that they must use the new name and threatened to cancel their postal licenses in case of their refusal.

The matter was carefully discussed at a meeting of the Chinese Press Association, and decision was arrived at to use neither the new nor the old. From yesterday the papers began to use the Gregorian and the old Chinese calendars.

It is understood that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce will soon be approached on the same question.

Appeal to America

The Chung Hua Tsin Pao says that Huang Hsing has sent a telegram to Dr. Reinsch the American Minister to Peking from the United States requesting his support for the Republic of China, and urging him not to recognise Yuan as monarch. The telegram assures the Minister that at any cost the people of China will never allow Yuan Shih-k'ai to be Emperor and that war must break out in East Asia if Yuan becomes monarch. He asks the Minister to protect the peace of the Far East.

The same paper reports that Tong Chung-chang representing the Chinese in America has sent a petition to the President of the United States, asking him to save and protect the Republic of China.

Hsiung Ke-wu In The Field

News has reached here confirming the report which appeared in THE CHINA PRESS a short time ago that fighting had taken place four hundred li above Chungking. It is stated that the rebel forces were under the command of Gen. Hsiung Ke-wu, who took flight from Chungking when the second revolution failed. Gen. Hsiung is said to have collected 5,000 men who were formerly under him and who were disbanded. His troops are now concentrated round Chuchow near Luchow.

Critical at Canton

According to a passenger who has just arrived from Canton, the situation there was most critical when he left. Most of the rich families had begun to remove their valuables to Hongkong. Gen. Chen Kuin-ming, ex-Tutuh of Kwangtung, was directing the rebel forces making attacks on the surrounding districts. Rebel proclamations were posted up urging the people to rise up and fight for their liberty.

Canadian Cavalryman in Flooded Trench

The Canadians now in training in England before being sent to the fighting front, are put under conditions closely resembling actual warfare. This cavalryman for instance, was compelled to work in a trench flooded with water, in order to harden him for a campaign in flooded trenches "somewhere in France."

Servia's Fate Foretold Over Half Century Ago

Strange Prophecies of Peasant Matthaeus Petrovic When In a Trance

Vienna, December 14.—Every man, women and child south of the Save knows the history and the "dark prophecies" of Matthaeus Petravio, a farmer of Kuma, near Usice. These prophecies were first published in 1862 and reprinted in 1903 by the French writer Andre Barre in his book "Le Tragedie Serve" (The Servian Tragedy).

Matthaeus Petrovic, who was considered a lunatic by some of his neighbors and a very wise man by others, was selling cattle on the market place at Usice on June 12, 1868. Suddenly he fell into a trance. Raising his arms and pointing to the north he shouted:

"Woe be to us! Assassins are murdering our great, beloved prince! Curse on the miserable criminals! Their knives and sabres are cutting the body of our prince to pieces! Woe! Woe! The prince is dead!"

The shouts of the old farmer threw the multitude on the square into a panic and several policemen grabbed him to carry him before a magistrate. A few hours later a dispatch from Belgrade brought the news of the murder of Prince Michael Obrenovic III. in the park of Topcider. The farmer was arrested as a supposed conspirator, but he quickly proved his innocence. After his discharge the seer was taken to Belgrade and questioned by high officials. During his examination he fell into a trance again and he said:

"I see our new prince wearing the crown of a king, but he is an unhappy man and will die young, far from his wife and his child, after losing his throne. He will be followed by his son, who will die very young. Before his death this young king will talk through the air from Nish and Pirot to Belgrade. He will be the last one of his family.

"After his death Servia will be ruled by another family for a short time, but without luck. Great battles will be fought, and the country will run with blood. Strangers will take possession of our land and those still living will envy the dead. These dark days shall pass however, and finally Servia will rise to new glory and happiness."

This prophecy has almost entirely become true. The farmer predicted the conquest of Pirot and Nish by the Servians, the elevation of Servia to the rank of a kingdom, the abdication and early death of former King Milan, the invention of the telephone, the murder of the youthful King Alexander, the rule of the house Karageorgievitch, the Balkan war and the World War. Only the fall of the Karageorgievitch family and the reconstruction of Servia have not yet become facts.

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By special appointment from the Peking authorities, Mr. Brodsky obtained permission to photograph the Forbidden Palace, Inner Palace, Summer Residence of Yuan Shih-k'ai, and practically everything of interest in Peking. He was the only one to photograph the new Throne Room in the Forbidden City, where Yuan Shih-k'ai will soon take his oath as Emperor of China.

No expense has been spared in the production of this picture or in the advertising paraphernalia which Mr. Brodsky is taking with him in the shape of ricshas, bridal chairs and outfits, both old and new, and other interesting and attractive Chinese objects—ever half a dozen live cormorants, the fishing birds of China.

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CONDITIONS FACED BY U.S. BUILDING MERCHANT MARINE ARE STUDIED

National Foreign Trade Counci Issues Monograph on Ocean Shipping

COURSE OF FREIGHT RATES

How Other Nations Aid Maritime Companies By Giving Subsidies

New York, Dec. 12.—The conditions which the United States must face in building up a merchant marine are lucidly and comprehensively set forth in a monograph called Ocean Shipping, made public today by the National Foreign Trade Council. The council consists of fifty prominent manufacturers, merchants, farmers, railroad and steamship men and bankers. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is the chairman.

The volume classifies vessels according to their several functions, likening mail and passenger steamships to express trains, slow passenger and cargo steamships to combination or accomodation trains, fast cargo steamships to fast freight trains, and the ubiquitous tramp to the ordinary freight train. This chapter says:

"Out of 44,000,000 tons of shipping owned in the world, fully two-thirds consist of tramp steamers, of which Great Britain alone owns 70 per cent. of the whole."

The enormous advance in freight rates due to the war, which it is stated has removed from private commercial employment between 20 and 25 per cent. of the total worlds' steam shipping, upwards of 9,000,000 of the 44,000,000 tons, by reason of destructive immobilization and impressment for governmental service, is described, but the other examples of the shipping business relate to normal rather than war conditions.

The course of freight rates during the Boer War, when a considerable part of the British merchant marine was used for military purposes, is recalled, showing the heavy slump which set in when this tonnage was restored, and which continued until after the depression of 1907-8, when an increase set in, which was checked in 1913. Says the chapter:

"It is within the knowledge of everyone that the world's trade will show a huge falling off for the year of war, taking values as the basis; but considering bulk alone, which should occupy first place in shipping, it would seem as if the volume of traffic handled by the world's merchant marine since the war had increased considerably.

"The exports of the United States to Europe have vastly increased and have overtaxed the transportation facilities. Rates first sharply increased, then doubled, trebled, and in some instances have become from five to seven times as large as before the war. To other parts of the world American exports have not increased in volume. The transportation has decreased, due to shifting of vessels to the European trade, and rates have greatly advanced. Ship owners decline to make the long-term contracts characteristic of peaceful times, and shippers of manufactures are more embarrassed by their inability to make definite calculations of the future selling price of their product which is affected by freight, than by the abnormal size of the rates themselves. The largely increased rates on exports are absorbed in the selling price. The export trade to Europe strikingly exemplifies this.

"The present scale of freights will not, of course, continue after the war, and the main question to determine is how soon the drop in the freight market will take place following the cessation of hostilities.

The monograph states that in the chapter on "United States Ocean Freight Bill," an estimate is made of the transportation of the foreign commerce of the United States in the normal year ended June 30, 1914, placing it at $153,520,791, of which about 10 per cent. is estimated to have been carried under the American flag, and the remaining 90 per cent. or $138,168,712 under foreign flags. Out of this it is estimated probably, that not more than approximately $46,848,000 was paid by American interests, being the freight on imports in foreign vessels. The freight on exports, as a general rule, being paid by the consumer. It is declared to be impossible to estimate the cost since the war began, so great is the dislocation in freight rates. The estimate of the total cost of carrying American exports and imports in time of peace is much lower than the statement often made that it runs from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 annually under normal conditions, and that it is a charge on the United States because nine-tenths of the commerce is carried in foreign bottoms. The estimate contained in the monograph accepts the principle that the consumer pays the freight and that the United States as a whole, therefore, pays only the freight on imports.

The policies of other governments in giving aid to their shipping is dealt with in a separate chapter, in which is quoted the best authorities obtainable. Reference is made to the fact that Germany aids her shipping by special state railroad rates on exports for shipment in certain German vessels. In the matter of the United States Mail Compensation, the history of these payments since 1845 is outlined and tables are given which show the existing status of United States ocean mail contracts.

One of the most interesting and timely chapters in the book is headed, "Relation of Shipping to National Defense."

This chapter says: "Thoughful students of this question call attention to the fact that the untrammeled development of a merchant marine for commercial purposes naturally automatically tends to provide vessels suitable for military and naval auxiliary purposes, since no merchant vessels in these days of high-powered ordnance and heavy armor can economically be given any fighting quality."

A carefully prepared table shows that there are now building in the United States eighty-six deep sea steamers, of which twenty-six are general cargo steamers, three bulk cargo steamers, nine colliers, forty oil tank steamers, four lumber steamers, three molasses tank steamers and one ore steamer.

Tables are presented showing the greater cost of operating vessels under the U. S. flag compared with foreign steamers.

There have been signs lately, it is stated, that shipbuilding has begun to attract the attention of people who intend laying down yards for the purpose of engaging in the industry on the theory that whereas American engineers have demonstrated their ability to underbid the world in the cost of erecting structural material used in our tall buildings, in the face of higher wages than are paid in other countries, it is possible to carry out the same operation with another form of structure, namely, a ship, and show the same brilliant results from an economic point of view.

In view of the results obtained by American metallurgists and motor car and locomotive manufacturers in the matter of reducing manufacturing costs while raising wages, it seems that there is a great future for the shipbuilding industry along those lines in this country. Meanwhile, the cessation of commercial shipbuilding in England, due to the war, has apparently had very little influence upon the character of the orders placed with American shipyards within recent months.

Testing Heredity v. Environment

Fuji Adamson

Philadelphia, December 9.—Mrs. William B. Beader Adamson, wife of a wealthy manufacturer, who lives in the exclusive Villanova section, has a theory that environment is stronger than heredity and is attempting to prove it with a wee Japanese tot which she has adopted.

Little Fuji Adamson is but four years of age and was born at Stoke Hall, the Adamson estate, where her father was a gardener. Her own father and mother have bought a little farm in New Jersey. Fuji knows no other parents but Mr. and Mrs. Adamson and it is expected she will remain with them until her twenty-first birthday, when she will be allowed to choose her own life. The transplanted "Wisteria Blossom," for that is what Fuji means, doesn't even know that she is Japanese. Mrs. Adamson thinks she will grow up as an ordinary American girl, with American traits and ideas instead of Japanese.

PROBECK-ELLENFELDT PASSPORT CASE PUZZLE

Swede Quoted As Saying He Saw No Harm In Aiding Austrian

Kobe, January 8.—With regard to the Swede named Probeck, who was brought from Tokio to Kobe in connection with the arrest of the Austrian Ellenfeldt, now under custody in the Kobe prison on suspicion of being a spy, we learn says the Chronicle that the Court issued and executed a warrant for the arrest and detention of Probeck on the 6th instant.

As to the assumption of Probeck's name by Ellenfeldt and the possession by the latter of Probeck's passport, on which the Austrian had pasted his own photograph, it is explained by Probeck according to Japanese interviews that he was approached by Ellenfeldt to assist him in his journey to the United States through Japan. Probeck saw no harm in making a loan of his passport to his friend, as his object was simply to get through Japan unmolested and he therefore gave his passport to Ellenfeldt.

This, in brief, is the information gathered by the Japanese journals with regard to this strange affair. They say, however, that the Court officias are convinced that the two Probecks can reveal more secrets if they will. They are both in Kobe prison, and to elicit their secrets the police are "beating the mats" with more vigor than ever.

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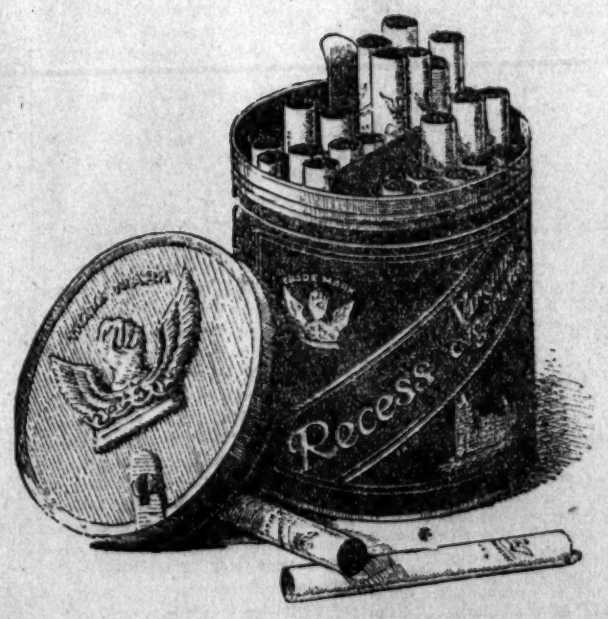

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United States Court for China

In the case of Tam Wa, plaintiff and appellee vs. F. G. Boulon, defendant and appellant, Judge C. S. Lobingier yesterday rendered the following decision:

Syllabus

(1) An appeal is not a new and independent proceeding but a continuation of the original suit.

(2) Trial *de novo* on appeal does not necessarily include the reception of new evidence; the appellate hearing may be on the evidence taken below.

(3) The requirement that "the evidence shall be taken down in writing" in Consular Courts renders unnecessary the practice of taking new evidence on appeals which prevails in reviewing judgments of inferior courts in the United States.

(4) Under the then "existing procedure prescribed for Consular Courts in China," which is made the basis for the practice in this Court by Sec. 5 of its organic act, the appellate tribunal reviews the cause on the evidence taken below, with discretion to take new evidence in furtherance of justice.

(5) Though the Judge of this Court is expressly authorized by said section "to modify and supplement said rules of procedure," it is not apparent that any improvement in the due administration of justice would result from changing said rules in the particular above mentioned.

(6) The doctrine of Sexton vs. United States, Criminal cause No. 32, adhered to.

Appeal from the Consular District of Shanghai. Messrs. Fleming and Davies, by Mr. Fleming, for the motion. Messrs. White-Cooper and Masters, by Mr. Masters, contra.

Lobingier, J. This is a motion for a hearing *de novo* of a cause originally tried and adjudicated in the Consular Court for the District of Shanghai, a transcript of the evidence in which is included in the record. It is conceded that a similar motion was denied by a former Judge of this Court (1) in another cause and the doctrine there announced we are now asked to over-rule. The question is of such importance to the practice in this jurisdiction that we have deemed it advisable to re-examine the authorities and reasons upon which the said ruling rests.

The organic act of this Court provides *inter alia* "from all final judgments of the consular court either party shall have the right of appeal to the United States Court for China." (2)

This is the sole method of review; the statute does not provide for a writ of error or of *certiorari* nor for any other proceeding except an appeal. Now the characteristic of the latter is that it is a continuation of the original suit; (3) it is not a new and independent proceeding like the other modes of review. It is true that an appeal often includes a trial *de novo*, i.e.—a new hearing—in the appellate court. But this does not mean a new proceeding; it is merely a re-hearing of the same cause.

The sole question here is whether new evidence must be taken. For, while on its face appellant's motion is merely for a trial *de novo*, it appears from the argument that the real purpose is to compel the appellee, and enable the appellant, to call witnesses and present evidence as if the cause had never been tried. This, however, involves much more than a new hearing which could be had on the evidence already taken and which, as we have seen, is incident to all appeals.

Appellant's counsel contends that the organic act fails to provide a method of procedure on appeal and that we should, therefore, follow the analogy of appeals to courts of general jurisdiction in the United States from inferior courts like Justices of the Peace. But we are not sure that, even if this analogy were followed, it would aid appellant's contention. For even in such cases appeals follow the general rule. They are not now proceedings but rather continuations of the original; the identity of the issues must generally be preserved in the appellate court; (5) and new pleadings are not usually filed. (6)

It is true that new evidence is generally taken upon such appeals; but this is rendered necessary by the fact that the evidence is rarely, if ever, preserved in the lower court which is almost never a court of record nor provided with an official stenographer. So that the evidence is not taken down, and the only possible method of providing a new hearing on appeal is to call the witnesses over again. But that this is rather a result of the necessities of the situation than an essential incident of the appeal seems clear from the fact that when the evidence is preserved—as where depositions are taken—it is received in the appellate court without requiring the presence of the witnesses. (7)

But the situation which prevents the evidence from being preserved in the courts of inferior jurisdiction in the United States is not duplicated in the court from which the pending appeal is taken. For the statute expressly requires that

"In all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open court, under such regulations as shall be made for that purpose; and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted, with the ruling in all such cases, *and the evidence shall be part of the case.*" (8)

It is by virtue of this provision that the evidence in this case was preserved and is now before us, and the effect of the pending motion is to ask us to disregard all that was done in pursuance thereof. Yet it is evident, both from the context and from what will be noted hereafter, that the main purpose of the rule was to preserve the evidence for use on appeal. The testimony is taken down in longhand and at considerable cost of time and labor, all of which would be fruitless unless the product of it could be utilized in the appellate court. For the Consul himself no more needs to have the evidence preserved in order to enable him to decide the cause than does a Justice of the Peace. The laborious transcription is plainly for the benefit of the appellate court alone. Consequently it seems to us that the basic reason which requires appellate courts in the United States to take new evidence is entirely wanting in the practice here.

Moreover the requirement that "the evidence shall be part of the case" appears to be significant. For if, as we have seen, the appeal is merely a continuation of the case of which the evidence taken below is a part, how can the "case" be heard on appeal without considering said evidence?

Nor can we agree with counsel's further contention that the organic act has failed to provide a procedure on appeal. For said act contains the following clause:

". . . the procedure of the said court shall be in accordance, so far as practicable, with the existing procedure prescribed for consular courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States: Provided, however, that the judge of the said United States Court for China shall have authority from time to time to modify and supplement said rules of procedure." (9).

It will be noticed that the language used in procedure prescribed "*for* consular courts in China;" if it had been procedure prescribed "*in*" such courts it might be argued that this included only the rules governing a cause while pending in the consular court; but with the language as it is it seems fair to include the procedure prescribed on appeal from said courts. It is true, as appellant's counsel suggests in argument, that such procedure is no longer in vogue; but nevertheless the organic act makes it a model for the procedure to be followed by the newly established court and to that extent at least the old procedure is preserved.

Now the methods of appeal for the then "existing procedure for consular courts in China, in accordance with the Revised Statutes" were two:

1. To the Minister in civil cases where the amount in controversy exceeded $500 and was less than $2,500. (10).

2. To the Circuit Court for the District of California where said amount exceeded $2,500. (11).

But in either case the appeal was heard upon the evidence preserved and transmitted from the Consular Court, except that in appeals to the Circuit Court it was expressly provided that "no new evidence shall be received on the hearing of the appeal," (12) while in appeals to the Minister, he was fully empowered to decide finally any case on the evidence which came up with it, but might "hear the parties further" if he thought justice would be promoted thereby.

Now we repeat that, while this procedure is no longer actually in vogue, still, it is expressly prescribed as a guide for this Court to follow and we see nothing in it which would require us to take over again the testimony of witnesses which has been preserved in accordance with the statute in the lower court. The most that can be said is that the discretion which the old procedure vests in the Minister of "hearing the parties further if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby" is carried forward and conferred upon this Court. Doubtless we have such discretion. It is not infrequently vested in courts of last resort. (14) But it is exercised only in exceptional cases, and it is not contended that this is one.

Finally, if there were any doubt as to what is meant by the words "existing procedure," it would not follow that appellant's contention should be adopted. For the same statute, as we have seen, gives the Judge of this Court authority "to modify and supplement said rules of procedure" and if that were necessary we should be disposed to exercise said authority so as to make the procedure such as we have construed the old rules to prescribe. For on grounds of public policy we consider it unwise to require parties who have once presented their witnesses to go to the trouble and expense of calling them a second time in the same cause. To take an extreme case in order to test the rule, we may suppose an appeal from the Consular District of Chungking, distant some three weeks of travel from the place where this Court holds most of its sessions. If the rule contended for by the appellant were enforced, the judgment debtor in a small case adjudicated at Chungking might practically nullify the judgment by taking an appeal and insisting upon plaintiff incurring the prohibitive expense of bringing his witnesses all that distance in order to have the case reheard. It was evidently just that state of affairs which the old procedure aimed to prevent.

It is true, as appellant's counsel suggests, that this Court might go to the place of trial and hold the hearing there but that would merely be shifting the trouble and expense from the appellee to the Court and its officials. It is also true that there are certain advantages in hearing and seeing the witnesses, but all appellate courts of last resort are deprived of that advantage, which would be more than off-set by the hardships entailed upon litigants of adopting the other plan and which would, in this jurisdiction, practically provide two trial courts where evidently but one was intended. We think also that there is some merit in the contention of appellee's counsel that recalling witnesses after they have once testified gives opportunity for changing testimony, that the witnesses' original statements are apt to be the more reliable, and that this also tends to offset any advantage from observing them while testifying.

Finally, it should not be forgotten that the rule contended for by appellant's counsel is contrary to the practice prevailing in the British Supreme Court for China which was to some extent the model upon which this Court was organized. On the whole, therefore, we are of the opinion that the conclusions reached in the former decision of this Court are in accordance with the statute and the authorities and announce a rule more likely to promote the ends of justice than would the contrary one. The doctrine of said decision is therefore adhered to so far as it holds that new evidence will not be taken on appeal except in furtherance of justice. For it is consistent with that decision to recognise that cases might arise where, through unavoidable casualty or misfortune, evidence was omitted below which, without prejudice to the adverse party, might be supplied on appeal. But no such situation is suggested here, and the motion, so far as it seeks the taking of new evidence, is accordingly over-ruled.

(1) Sexton v. U.S., Crim. No. 32.
(2) Act of Congress of June 30, 1906; 34 U.S. Stat. at Large, Pt. I, Chap. 3934, Sec. 2.
(3) Corpus Juris, III, 320.
(4) See, e.g., Vroman v. Dewey, 22 Wis., 323.
(5) See writer's Philippine Practice, pp. 45, 46, where the authorities are collected.
(6) 24 Cyc, 729.
(7) 24 Cyc. 740;
"There was no error in permitting the deposition taken to be read in the trial before the justice of the peace, to be read on the trial in the circuit court. It was taken in the cause pending between the parties, upon due notice, in strict accordance with the provisions of the statute, and it was competent to read it on the trial of the cause *de novo* in the circuit court on defendapt's appeal;" Jarrett vs. Phillips, 90 Ill., 238.
(8) U. S. Rev. Stat., Sec. 4097.
"All testimony must be taken in writing in open court, by the consul or his order, and signed by the witness, after being read over to him for his approval and correction, and it shall form part of the papers in the case." Consular Court Regulations for China, General, 1884, Sec. 87.
(9) 34 U. S. Stat. at Large, Pt. I, p. 816, Sec. 5.
(10) U. S. Rev. Stat., Sec. 4092.
(11) Id, Sec. 4093.
(12) Id, Sec. 4093.
(13) Id, Sec. 4091.
(14) For example the Supreme Court of the Philippines. See Rule ——, Philippine ——.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THE OLD BUM'S RUSH
THEY FEED AT THE AUTOMAT THEN COME OVER HERE AND SOAK UP THE HEAT
PIPE THE OLD SILVER KING WITH THE TRICK FUR COAT - GET THE AIR.-
COME ON — OUTSIDE — GET THE AIR - GET THE AIR
THEY WOULDNT EVEN SPEND THE EVENING THEY'D PASS IT
I THOUGHT A GUY WITH A FUR COAT COULD GO ANY PLACE - IN DENVER ITS AS GOOD AS AN ANNIE OAKLEY
DOES THAT BULL OWN THIS DUMP?
DONT TALK BACK TO HIM DEMON — UP AT JACK'S A.C. THEY SAY NEVER YES AN' NO A BULL - HOLD 'EM YALE
INDOOR SPORTS
WATCHING SOME CHAIR WARMERS GET THE GATE IN THE LOBBY OF A SWELL HOTEL.
TAD

Military Course at Cornell Compulsory

Ithaca, November 21.—Military training for sophomores, as well as freshmen, at Cornell University is to become compulsory, begininng with the 1916-17 school year. This was announced in the annual report of President Jacob Gould Schurman, made public today.

A drill hall is soon to be opened. Instruction will be under the supervision of the War Department.

The report shows receipts for 1914-15 exceeded expenses by $42,517.09. This surplus reduced the debt of the university to $165,514.84. Gifts in the year total $202,632.06.

Total enrollment is given as 6,891, of which 5,345 were matriculated in courses leading to degrees. Of the latter 630 were women.

Fraternities are scored by President Schurman because they have failed, he says, to do their full duty in recognizing scholarship as a basis for membership. The sixty-two fraternities have a membership of 1,821.

The year 1918 will mark the first half century since the opening of Cornell. President Schurman suggests the event be celebrated by raising an endowment fund of several million dollars.

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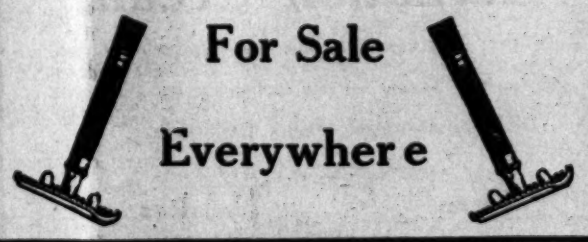

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Just An Earful By Tad

Someone said some years ago that one way to get along in the world was to keep your ears open and your mouth shut?

Ever hear of Plaacke, once a candidate for pugilistic honors?

Oh, yes, he met Kid McCoy in Philly about twelve years ago. There was an awful hullabaloo, and the affair drew quite a crowd. This Plaacke, you know, weighed almost as much as a dreadnought.

He had McCoy worried by the stories of his fights, but the Kid said nothing, but sawed wood, and on the night of the fight sawed more. He looked at the big fellow in the other corner and figured out how to lick him.

They fought the first round, and although the Kid did belt the gigantic gorgonzola hard and often he failed to drop him, and tired quite some from his efforts.

He came up for the second round still tired, but hopeful.

Plaacke, who looked like nothing human, put up his dukes and faced the Kid. McCoy suddenly dropped his hands, and pointing to Plaacke's corner, said:

"Say, that second of your wants to speak to you."

The big boob turned, and as he did so McCoy unbuttoned a right that started from the floor and ended against the giant's chin.

Half an hour later when he woke up in the dressing room Plaacke asked:

"Say, what did that feller want me for?"

Basket Ball

Y.M.C.A. Physical Directors Win

A most exciting game of basket ball was played between the S.V.C. team and the teachers of the Y.M.C.A. Physical Institute on Wednesday evening, the occasion being a visit to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by the delegates of Kiangsu province who are now under physical training. The game was witnessed by a large crowd.

During the early part of the first half the S.V.C. team showed fine shooting. Nichols, the star at that time, scored rapidly for his team, and always at a great distance. His partner, Hening, also did fine work. At one time it appeared as if they would carry the game. But soon their opponents began to check them, Hoh and Swan scoring successively. In the second half the S.V.C. team was outplayed, though they scored 10 against their opponents' 13. The results were as follows:—

S.V.C. Team:	1st half.	2nd half.
Hykes	–	–
Hening	8	–
Wovelberg	2	4
Nichols	9	6
Anderson	–	–
	19	10
Physical Institute:		
Crocker	4	8
Hoh	10	2
Swan	8	3
McCloy	4	–
Hsu	–	–
	26	13

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant: S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai. January 13, 1916.

1. Town Hall:—When evening drills are held in the Town Hall, Officers or Non-Com. Officers in charge of Parades will see that the Hall is Vacated not later than 11 p.m.

2. Discipline:—Under Section XXVI of the Council's Regulations for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Corporal A. F. T. Holland, Maxim Battery and Private F. Maitland, "A" Co. British, are discharged from the Corps for being concerned in the issue of a false Mobilisation order to Private L. C. Healey, on Sunday, December 26, 1915, such an order being prejudicial to good order and military discipline in the Corps.

3. Maritime Co.:—Captain A. W. Dixon has been appointed to Command this Co.

American Co. S. V. C.

The following is the result of the American Company's monthly cup competition for January:—

Acting Corp. Strassman won the cup for the second time, Privates Anderson and Sauer taking second and third places.

	Score	P.C. Allowance	Tl.
Act'g Corp Strassman*	29	30	38
Corp Anderson†	31	20	37
Pte. Sauer	32	0	32
Pte. Rasmussen	25	25	31
Corp Davis	24	20	29
Pte. Tenney	24	20	29
Pte. Harris	24	15	28
2nd Lt. Sanford	18	30	23
Pte. St. Clair	17	30	22
2nd Lt. Newman	19	5	20
Pte. Britton	14	30	18
Pte. Woodberry	8	35	11
Pte. Ericsen	7	25	9
Corp Lortnsen	6	30	8
Pte. Hill	2	30	3

* Cup and Spoon winner.
† Spoon winner.

Billiards

A neck and neck finish that was won by a combination of coolness and nerve gave Mr. R. P. Phillips the victory over Mr. A. E. Fenton in the second game of the Billiard Championship, played at the Marine Engineers' Club last night. The score was Phillips 600, Fenton 584. The high break of the night won the game.

Up to the last break the score stood 584 to 562 in Fenton's favor. The onlookers had given it up as Fenton's game. But Phillips made his necessary 38 and went out on an unfinished break. The high breaks of the two follow: Phillips, 22, 31, 24, 22, 36, 31, 30, 22, 38 unfinished; Fenton, 20, 34, 25, 24, 27, 30, 30, 33.

The third game of the series will be played at the Marine Engineers' Institute at 4.45 this afternoon between Mr. C. D. Komaroff and Mr. E. W. Godfrey.

WOMAN'S CLUB TIFFIN

Invitations to the tiffin in honor of Mrs. C. S. Lobingier and her sister, Miss Huneker, have been mailed to members by the American Woman's Club. In case members have not received their invitations Mrs. J. J. Connell, chairman of the club's social department, asks that she be notified so that places may be reserved. The tiffin is to be at the Palace Hotel at 12.45 tomorrow.

Obituary

Supreme Justice Lamar

Washington, January 3.—Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court died here today. Justice Lamar was born in 1857 and he had been a member of the Supreme Court since 1910.

NEW JAPAN DOCK YARD

Six Steamers Will Be Built For the T. K. K.

Tokio, January 8.—Plans are being made to establish a dockyard off Tsurumi, Tachibana-gun, Kanagawa prefecture, by Mr. Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; Mr. Yasuda, president of the Yasuda Bank and a number of other business men of Tokio, with a capital of 5,000,000 yen. Mr. Asano and others obtained permission from the Government to reclaim ground for the purpose some time ago. When the dockyard is ready Mr. Asano expects to build five passenger liners, each similar to the liner Hongkong Maru which the Toyo Kisen Kaisha sold to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha some time ago. After the completion of these steamers another passenger boat with a displacement of 25,000 tons will be constructed. All these steamers will be placed on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha San Francisco-Hongkong Line. All materials, which are to be used in the new dockyard for the construction of these steamers, will be procured in Japan as far as possible.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao: The enthronement has actually been fixed to take place on February the 6th or 9th.

The government will, as in the last two years, issue another domestic loan of $10,000,000 this year.

Wong Chuen-pen will be appointed Assistant Director-General of the National Tobacco and Wine Tax Bureau.

Prince Pu Lun who is an enthusiastic pro-monarchist will be given a new title of prince by Yuan Shih-k'ai under the New Empire.

The Asiatic Daily News: The profit made by the Bank of China amounted to about $3,000,000, and that of the Bank of Communications to about $600,000, in 1915. It is proposed the Bank of China shall distribute $1,000,000 as bonus to be shared among the employes of the bank. The Ministry of Finance has not yet consented to this proposal.

The government will not allow Mr. Sun Pao-chi to resign.

Tong Chai-heng, Wong Yuen-shang, Yu Kung-hou, Lieu Chentsen and Shen Chi-wu will be appointed chiefs of the Provincial Tobacco and Wine Tax, of Chekiang, Hupeh, Fengtien, Hilungkiang and the Metropolitan District, respectively.

The Chung Hua Tsin Pao: Minister of the Navy Liu Kuang-hsiang is to leave Peking on the 14th inst. on a secret mission to Shanghai where he will organize a naval bureau in place of the Shanghai Naval Commander-in-Chief's Office, which has been dissolved. But it is also believed that Minister Liu will visit Foochow and then proceed to Kwangtung, with the aim of advising the Chinese oversea merchants not to support the Yunnan Independence.

A telegram from Yunnan states that the Republican Army has arrived at Suifu in Szechuen. It is being accompanied by the Szechuen Army towards Chungking. Most of the troops are old soldiers of Hsiung Keh-wu, who now commands 5000 soldiers in the province.

The government has ordered the confiscation of Tsai Ao's property in his native home in Hunan.

Mandates

Wu Hsiang-tsen has been appointed Military Occupation Commissioner of Southern Szechuen.

Yu Chi-yi has been appointed Taoyin of Nanking in place of Hu Shuh-yuen who is relieved on account of ill health.

Chao Shan is appointed Chief Councillor of the Commissioner of Defence of Sungkiang-Shanghai Army.

Yang Chia-chuen is appointed Superintendent of the Metropolitan Revenue Office.

The Second Class of Chia-Ho Decoration given to Tai Shen, the former Acting Governor of Kweichow, who is now an active member in connection with the Independence of Yunnan, has been withdrawn by the President.

The Censorate led by Wong Hu and Hsia Sheu-kung has submitted a petition to the government requesting the despatch of an expedition to Yunnan immediately to punish the rebels.

MILWAUKEE DROPS HYPHEN

Milwaukee, Wis., December 13.—The Milwaukee newspapers today began following the leadership of Fatherland, the New York organ of the German propaganda, dropping the hyphen in the words German-American and using the designation as two separate words. This follows the recent decision of the German American alliance to ask its supporters to avoid the criticism of the use of the hyphen by dropping it everywhere.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Eccentricity

Tsang Ah-kwe is a burglar. He makes no bones about the fact. When a Chinese constable asked how it came that he was wearing four new gowns and carrying as many more down an alleyway at midnight, he came right out with the truth.

"I stole them," said Tsang cheerfully.

The constable said that Tsang lied—the accusation coming from force of habit.

"What," demanded Tsang indignantly, "You doubt the word of a Tsang. I do not lie. You force me to prove that I stole the coats. Come."

The constable followed, keeping a wary guard on his flanks lest this strange person should lure him into a den of assassins. No such thing happened. Tsang conducted his doubtful captor to a store at No. 1044 East Hanbury Road and pointed to a raw hole that gaped widely into the night.

"There," said Tsang triumphantly, "You must believe me now. There is the hole in the wall that I made and entered by."

On being wakened the owner of the shop rubbed the sleep out of his eyes, swore fervently because his wall had been desecrated and identified the coats as his own. He said he hoped they sent Tsang over to the Arsenal and shot him with a 12-inch gun. By this time the constable had come to the conclusion that he had a pretty stiff case against Tsang. So he brought him into the Mixed Court and related these strange things to an assessor who was surprised—in spite of the fact that he had been trying inexplicable Chinese for several years.

"I find you guilty," said the assessor, reaching for the fatal pen, "and sentence you to one year in prison."

This was duly conveyed to the prisoner by an interpreter who buzzed and spluttered like a leaky water pipe. One more surprise was coming to the court from the puzzling Tsang. When he heard the sentence he got red in the face, made wierd gestures with his long sleeves and poured a torrent of language into the ears of the interpreter. The court wanted to know what seemed to be the matter.

"The prisoner has a request to make," explained the interpreter, "He does not like the sentence you have given him."

"That is usually the case with prisoners," propounded the assessor, "I suppose he wants it cut down?"

"No. He says he don't like a sentence of one year. He wants you to double the penalty and send him to prison for two years."

The assessor was bewildered by this announcement. He had the interpreter go over the request again to make sure that he had got it correctly. There was no doubt about it. The prisoner wanted a sentence of two years instead of one year. An explanation of this was demanded.

"He says," declared the interpreter, "that if he is sent to prison for one year he will have to work outside on the chain gang. He does not like to work outside on the chain gang. If he gets a sentence of two years he will be allowed to work inside. He likes to work inside when he goes to prison."

"Oh," said the assessor.

In spite of the request the sentence stood. There was much relief when a prisoner with less originality followed Tsang to the bar.

And the Boy Waited

Sung Ah-nyui is 18 going on 19. But he is precocious for his age. His first attempt in iniquity involved property valued in round numbers at $2.50 and netted him a sentence in prison of 6 months. As a first attempt it is not at all bad—not at all bad.

Sung sauntered into a clothes shop saying that he wanted a gown. He looked over the entire stock twice and then decided on the first garment he had inspected. But he didn't have the money with him to pay the $2.50 price. Finally he solved the problem.

"You come with me to my house," he said to the boy that made the sale, "I'll give you the money there."

Nothing could be fairer than that. The boy went with Sung up one street and down two alleyways.

"This is my house," said Sung, "wait here at the door and I will bring you the money."

The boy waited. He waited and waited and waited. He thought over all the things he would like to have, planned the amount that he would make his fortune rise to, read all the signs in sight and counted the stones in the cobbled roadway. At last it dawned on him that Sung was gone an awful long time for the $2.50. He entered the house.

"The young man!" exclaimed an old gentleman in horn spectacles, "Why he doesn't live here. He came in my front door and walked right on out the back. He's been gone a half hour."

Sung's vanity in displaying the stolen gabérdine in public resulted in his downfall—and the 6-month's sentence.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Fine and cold weather will continue to prevail. Moderate monsoon south of Shantung. Very variable breezes further north.

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Reiss. On Thursday, January 13, 1916, at 40, Connaught Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss, a daughter.

8450

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 14, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

Congress and Country

(New York World)

THE abandonment by the Democrats of the Senate of the partisan project to restrict debate in that body promises well for the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress. If country rather than party is to be the chief consideration at Washington, as it should be, there will be no need of extraordinary measures to overcome obstructionists. Filibustering is partisanship. It is also the result of partisanship.

Questions of the utmost gravity await the action of this Congress, and as to most of them, contemptible party disputes should be impossible. On great issues there must be differences of opinion, and if action is to be intelligent, these ideas must have free expression. Even when the honor of the Nation is at stake the best of men, equally intent upon defense, will disagree as to policy. But, on an occasion like this, to engage in party jockeying, to emphasize personal animosities, to misuse parliamentary privileges, to contend for the sake of contention, to be Democrats or Republicans instead of Americans, would be disgraceful.

The spirit manifested by the Senate Democrats in their caucus finds a worthy response in the expressions by many eminent men of both parties. It is not preparedness alone that transcends party lines. Conditions at home and abroad are such that the American people as a whole are summoned to act irrespective of party in other spheres that caucuses and conventions rarely touch.

No doubt there will be mischief-makers in both wings of the Capitol, but in the presence of such a sentiment as is here indicated they will be powerless. There will be men violently for peace and men crazily for war. There will be cheeseparers and spendthrifts. There will be representatives of selfish, possibly of foreign, interests, and others almost as harmful who may be classed as visionaries. Least excusable of all, perhaps, will be the turbulent fellows who will want to settle next year's Presidential election several months in advance of the balloting. Whatever the motives of these people, it is pleasant to hope and believe that the whole crowd is to be restrained by a patriotic Americanism capable of disposing of one problem at a time and of addressing itself to the most important one first.

The most important issue before the American people today is not the triumph of any political party next November, nor the election of any man, no matter how eminent, to the Presidency. Our concern now should be the welfare of the Republic and the honorable solution of the problems, national and international, that confront us as selfgoverning freemen. In rivalry to this end, parties and partisans will find the only glory and profit the present situation can promise to anybody.

Efficiency is not subject to the same definition in all places. In the United States, politically, it never has any meaning except when the people act in concert intelligently and patriotically.

Two Faces

By Arthur Elliot Sproul

They say there are five and a quarter millions of people in New York City. No-one of us can look into the faces of all this vast throng, yet each of us sees many hundreds of them every day—and all different.

Most faces are commonplace enough. How many of them are there that really make one think? Not many. I have seen but two in days at all recent.

Fritz Kreisler's is one of them. There was a great outburst of applause as he came upon the platform in Carnegie Hall last Thursday night. He did not limp as he did when I last saw him enter by that same door a year ago. Then he was fresh from the Austrian trenches, where he had suffered a wound.

As I looked at him the other night it was not his marvellous playing that held me—it was his face. There was an indescribable gravity about that unmoved countenance. It was not austerity; it was not mere professional reticence. Dr. Muck too was calm and unsmiling, but his face was not the Kreisler face. That of the Austrian violinist had drawn, tense, solemn lines. It seemed to say: "Yes, I am here, and I am playing to you, and you are listening and applauding, but what is all this? This is not real life; it is only a make-believe. I see through you and beyond you to where real life is—there in the trenches, where life meets death; there where horror is, that you do not know and that I do know."

This I saw in the unforgettable face of Fritz Kreisler.

And then there is the one other face—that of Paderewski, the Pole, on the same platform yesterday. Like him of the violin, the great pianist seems weighted with the mark of years beyond his age. Grayer than before, thinner, paler, more ascetic, and likewise marked with the great sorrow that says: "You have not seen it, but I have; and because I have seen that thing I can never forget the sight."

Paderewski's face is that of one who has witnessed his beloved Poland, as he says, become "a vast desert, an immense ruin, a colossal cemetery." He has seen more than a year of uninterrupted terror and anguish and pain imposed upon millions of innocent men and women and children—his countrymen. He has seen them dying from cold, from exposure and from starvation. His face is that which expresses in human features what was in his heart when he wrote:

"I will accuse nobody. I will make no complaint against any of the belligerents. We have been treated according to the logic of war, which is in itself cruelty and atrocity. My errand is not of hatred but of love. I do not intend to excite passion but to awaken compassion. Pray speak to your good, kind friends. Tell them that far away from your prosperous, opulent, happy country there is a great people in great need, suffering beyond the limits of human endurance. Tell them that these very people, in the days of your need, sent you Kosciusko and Pulaski. Some one may be moved by your words; some one may try to help us. God will bless them, as he will you."

These are the things that I have seen in the faces—the strong, grave, haunting faces—of this Austrian and this Pole. And what has marked them thus? It is war that has marked them!

Travelettes

Mount Ranier

IF one sees it from Seattle or Portland it is Mt. Ranier but if he is looking from Tacoma, and he wishes to be diplomatic and not give offense, he calls it Mount Tacoma. It is so called by every loyal citizen in the smallest of this trinity of young municipalities of Uncle Sam's Northwest.

Tacoma hugs the foot of the great mountain she claims as her own. The long wharves she sends out into Puget Sound are the sappings through which she draws her sustenance. Among the fir trees at her back she has built roadways that she may find her way to this, her cathedral of worship.

"The Mountain that was God," the Indians styled it when the white men came. Today, possibly for all of this week, its face may be veiled solemnly in clouds. Then it will come forth from its time of penance and reveal itself in the magnificence of the purest air in the world.

One may leave Tacoma, smothered in the blossoming of midwinter roses, and in two hours may find himself standing at the snout of an eternal glacier near that line above which no timber grows. With the aid of a wise guide who knows the eccentricities of glacier cracks, and the softening of too warm snow, the trip to the summit may be made. To be sure, this may be done only in the summer months, and one must rise at dawn and do his climbing before the snow has softened.

Yet here he is higher than any point in the Alps, and he has gained his altitude directly from sea level. He is in the midst of the glistening of a great whiteness. He looks down into the crevices of mountains of ice and catches the brilliance of the prismatic colors of nature's crystal. His eyes rise and wander across the greatest forests of fir trees in the world, to the smoke which indicates the location of the city trinity, to Puget Sound shimmering in the distance, and yonder on the horizon to the mighty Pacific reaching into infinity.

BAGDAD THE GLORIOUS

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE British advance up the Tigris River, and the recent check before the walls of Bagdad, brings that historic city into the limelight. Bagdad is the key to the Euphrates valley route, already partially traversed by the Bagdad railway, which is known as the "short-cut to India."

The capture of the city would mean a big victory for the Allies.

Bagdad is used to sieges. She has known them in almost every generation for thirteen hundred years. No city has had a more stirring history, seen more of the pomp and splendor of the East, or occupied a more important position commercially and strategically. Few people realize that for centuries Bagdad was the most important center of literature, science and art, as well as the busiest and wealthiest hub of commerce in the world.

Though Bagdad today is a city of 150,000 people and capital of a Turkish province, she retains hardly a shadow of her former greatness. There were two million souls within her walls when London and Paris were no larger than Washington. The very bricks in the houses of modern Bagdad have been used over and over again, as the buildings were sacked and razed to the ground by victorious besiegers and laboriously rebuilt. Some of them bear the stamp of Nebuchadnezzar, who ruled six hundred years before Christ.

If the English take Bagdad, they will enter a typical Oriental town, with a labyrinth of unpaved streets, some of them so narrow that two horsemen cannot pass abreast, a town that is an island during the spring floods of the Tigris and the Euphrates, where the restless river waters gnaw continually at their banks until whole rows of houses topple into the stream, where the lack of all sanitation makes the death rate so high that in times of epidemic most of the population leaves the walls and camps in the nearby desert.

The streets have a curiously forbidding and inhospitable look, due to the fact that few houses have outside windows, and loom up to the passerby as a solid bank of dead walls. The typical native establishment consists of a two-story building with a small garden in the rear. Kitchen and servants' quarters are on the ground floor, while the first floor is given over to the family. The roof makes a third where the native of Bagdad really spends more time than in either of the others. In the hot season, when the south wind blows from the Arabian desert and the thermometer climbs to 122, he takes refuge in the coolness of the cellar.

You cannot take ten steps in Bagdad without stumbling over some reminder of her former high estate. The sand-choked skeleton of one of the greatest systems of canals ever built lies before you, and you see the lines of ancient mammoth walls that are now being worked for brick quarries. Parts of the old walls are still doing duty. The citizen of today is slow to change old institutions. His big, round boats on the Tigris are exact models of craft pictured in stone on long-buried Assyrian monuments.

All the dirt and squalor of the present are vastly different from the magnificent Bagdad of the caliphs—the Arabic and Persian rulers who made it the center of the civilized world. Bagdad arose with meteoric suddenness. One of the early caliphs then ruling in Damascus, built a circular citadel on the site of the ancient city of Bagdad, which had almost disappeared under the shifting sands of the desert. With singular inappropriateness the caliph attempted to name his new town, "City of Peace," but the old name of Bagdad persisted.

About the new citadel a great metropolis sprang up, almost overnight, as if built by the hand of one of the genii who worked so freely in Bagdad, if we may believe the Arabian Nights. The caliph was, by virtue of his office, head of the new and lustily growing Mohammedan faith; hence Bagdad became the religious center of half the world, the Rome of the East. Her strategic position on the great Persian and Indian caravan routes assured her commercial greatness. Bagdad shot into a splendor and luxury, a reckless munificence and a voluptuous sybaritism that has never been equaled before or since.

The royal palaces were divided into twenty-three buildings, decked out with treasures from every corner of the globe. A whole palace was given over to the Silver Tree, one of the wonders of the world, whose branches were pure silver, weighing 50,000 ounces, with leaves of gold, on whose branches sat golden birds studded with jewels, which sang loudly by virtue of mechanism concealed within. The scientific mind might trace here the beginnings of the phonograph. The singing birds were regarded with high favor, and the caliph used this particular palace as a prison for his closest relatives.

Municipal government in those days was the unmethodical personal affairs dear to the heart of the East. Tyranny and injustice flourished side by side with lenience and benevolence. The caliph would often interpose personally between his officers and some unfortunate offender, giving the criminal a moral lecture and a purse of gold instead of having him crucified head downward on one of the Tigris bridges.

The city was a gathering-place for philosophers and scientists of all nations, who came together on certain days to hold formal disputations with the caliph. Though the center of the orthodox faith, free-thinking of every sort was permitted in the capital, and the pious traced all the later misfortunes of Bagdad to the pernicious doctrines of the philosophers.

Religious differences were not always settled in learned discussion. There was a period of forty years when never a day passed without tumult and bloodshed between the two great factions of the Moslems. Sometimes the orthodox, shocked by the loose living and luxury that went on about them contrary to the dictates of the Prophet, would riot through the city, breaking into the homes of the wealthy to spill the forbidden wine and destroy the musical instruments of the harems.

Bagdad was noted even in the Orient for the cruelty of the punishments practiced within her walls. The bridges of boats over the Tigris were continually decorated with the heads of offenders, and this, too, was a favorite place for crucifixions. Specially ingenious instruments of torture were devised in the city. One grand vizier invented a steel to fit a man's body, studded with spikes within, where offenders were shut up for days, unable to move without impaling themselves, until death set them free. The vizier had an excellent opportunity to appreciate the fine points of his invention, for he himself was eventually put to death in it.

The story of Bagdad through the centuries is one long tale of battle and siege.

The English Tommies and the Turks who fall today mingle their bones with the dust of the fighting men of every great warrior-nation that the Eastern world has known. Arabs, Turks, Persians, Mongols captured and recaptured the "Glorious City," as Turkish official documents still name Bagdad. Though enervated by wealth and luxury, the capital has always resisted stubbornly, and today is no more than sustaining her age-old reputation.

Should the British pierce the outer Turkish lines, there will probably be hot fighting in the narrow, twisting streets. Bagdad has invariably fought to the last, from the days when the sons of Harun al Rashid of Arabian Nights' fame, struggled for supremacy, down to the last siege when the Turks beat off the Persians in modern times. Under one of the heirs of Harun, Bagdad held out against forces of the whole Moslem empire. The besiegers had to make their way to the palace street by street, tearing down the houses as they went. Later, the Turkish bodyguard of the caliphs wrested it from their masters, and ruled it for generations, only to lose it finally to the Persian Buyides. The warlike Seljuk Turks conquered the prize in turn, and ruled until the terrible Mongol hordes of central Asia swept down and wrecked the City of Peace almost completely. The present Turkish empire needed a force of 300,000 men to seize it from the Persians, who came back when the Mongols and Tartars returned to their wilds.

Though wrecked and ruined again and again, Bagdad always rises from her ashes because of the naturally advantageous position she occupies on the trade routes between west and east. With the cutting of the Suez Canal, much of the old caravan traffic was lost to the maritime route, and Bagdad declined accordingly. Yet she is a strategic point of first importance in the world today, and the building of the Bagdad railway stirred up one of the hottest diplomatic struggles of modern times between Britain, Germany and Russia. This railroad will connect Constantinople with the Persian Gulf, and England seems to fear that it will deal a hard blow to Indian sea freights. Controlling interest in the railway concession finally went to Germany, and several sections of the line have been built. Then the world-war burst, and the British moved on the old war-capital up the Tigris. Should Bagdad fall before the coming of peace, the Allies will be in a strong position to dictate future trade conditions in the rich Persian territory to the eastward. Moreover, they will control the land as well as the sea route to India.

Prepared to Dicker

(From the Kansas City Journal.)

"Why do you oppose a reasonable amount of preparedness?" demanded Senator Wombat. "Ain't you for it?"

"Privately, yes," stated Congressman Fludub. "But I expect to trade my objections for an arsenal for my district, or a wireless station at the very least."

The Other Side

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

And how a lot of other hyphenates would tear out their hair to prove that every last hair was American if they got caught in Germany without their passports!

The Kueichow Telegram, And Peking's Reply

(Peking Gazette)

The text of the remarkable telegram from the Civil Governor of Kueichow to Peking and the provinces has not yet been made public by the Government; but a despatch sent in reply by the Tsanchengyuan to Kueichow on Friday night, discloses many new points in the objectionable telegram of Governor Lung Chien-chang. It appears that in addition to the request that the question of Kuo-ti should be submitted to the Citizens' Convention for reconsideration, the Kueichow Authorities also proposed that the Ta Huang Ti should, "with one word," cancel the monarchical restoration.

From what the Tsanchengyuan have to say, the Kueichow telegram appears also to have criticised the words of the declaration which the Ta Huang Ti made on receipt of the petitions from the monarchists, the suggestion being that while a change of Kuo-ti was deprecated, words were used calculated to encourage the agitation for the change in the form of State. The Kueichow telegram also seems to have contained a passage to the following effect "Since the request of the petitioners to change the form of State was prompted by their desire to secure peace, and as the situation in Yunnan is contrary to the realisation of this desire of the people, the question should be reconsidered." We publish the following translation of the telegram sent by the Tsanchengyuan to the Kueichow Authorities:

The Law Irrevocable

Your telegram has been received and perused. As a result of a special meeting of the Tsanchengyuan convened to discuss its contents we have decided to send you our views as follows:

The contents of your telegram amount to nothing more or less than asking for the cancellation of the *fait accompli* of a constitutional monarchy on account of the trouble in Yunnan, a course which is not unlike treating affairs of state as a game of chess and the State as a toy. The arguments are so poor and the words so unreasonable that they are in truth not worthy of discussion; but the latter part of the telegram, in which it is proposed either to submit the question for the reconsideration of the Citizens' Convention or officially to cancel (the restoration) "with one word" from the Chief Executive, conveys the idea that the settled question of the change of Kuo-ti can really be reconsidered and another experiment made. Such an idle argument not only treats the law lightly but it is feared that it will also disturb the minds of the people.

This Yuan, being the highest legislative organ of the country as well as the principal representative of the Convention of Representatives of Citizens, find it impossible to remain silent respecting this matter. Our duty compels us to correct your erroneous views; and it is hoped that you, gentlemen, will kindly listen to our words. The existence of a State depends on the force of law in maintaining the situation, and law is made by the wish of the people. When the people are asked to give their views on the law they are perfectly free to say whether they are for or against it but once a law is passed and put into execution even the law-makers themselves cannot revoke it. This is principle adhered to by all nations of all times.

Recently the question of Kuo-ti was settled by the Convention of the Representatives of Citizens in accordance with the method fixed by Legislature, the comprehensiveness of which was recognised and praised by foreigners and Chinese. The procedure was based on the foundation of the Citizens' Convention and its result was based on the will of the people of the whole country. In order to be sure that no factional views of any particular set should gain dominance, the views of the various bodies of merchants in all localities were secured; and in order to insure freedom for the expression of opinions, the provinces and the various bodies were allowed to cast their votes freely.

As a consequence of such a comprehensive and safe method to settle the exceedingly important question of Kuo-ti, the whole country willingly agreed and no opposition was raised. Yet to our great surprise you have recommended the reconsideration of the question without any good reason and the suggestion is made after the change of the Kuo-ti has been officially announced. Such a fickle attitude is never heard of even at times when an order issued in "the morning is changed in the evening." If the will of the people were as changeable as summer rain and autumn cold it could not be changed so quickly as this.

Reconsideration Impossible

Furthermore, the Convention of Representatives of Citizens was composed of representatives elected by successful candidates of the primary election of the Citizens' Convention. These two Bodies bear different names, it is true, but their composition is practically the same. Now is it not an absurdity to trust the Members of the Citizens' Convention elected by the successful candidates of the primary election but to distrust the "representatives" of the Convention of the Representatives of Citizens elected by the same body of men? In some modern countries the Constitution cannot be altered within a definite period after its final passage. If the Constitution must be so treated how much more should the Kuo-ti be? If your telegram be accepted then the will of the people can be changed at any time and the law revoked any day. How could we show our trustworthiness to the world and place the country in an unshakable position if we were to act thus? This is the reason why the question of Kuo-ti cannot be submitted to the Citizens' Convention for reconsideration.

Helplessness of Ta Huang Ti

As to the Chief Executive of a republican country, he is only an instrument through which the will of the people is put into execution. The sovereign right of a republican country is vested in the people. This is laid down in the Constitutional Compact as plainly as the rays of the sun and the light of the stars. The change of Kuo-ti is, therefore, based on the will of the people and not in the least on the views of the Chief Executive. Indeed, the Chief Executive during the process made some declarations which were unsuited for the occasion; but these remarks were the sincere views of an onlooker for the purpose of awakening the people who were the actual principals in the case. This, therefore, cannot be taken as an interference on his part with the question of Kuo-ti.

Now since the result of the balloting has shown that the people are tired of the Republic and wish to have a constitutional monarchy, the Chief Executive has been placed in an impotent position. This is the reason why when the Lifayuan reported to him their decision in favor of a constitutional monarchy, the Chief Executive only gave a refusal respecting the position offered him and did not go out of the way to say anything respecting the decision for the Kuo-ti. This is a plain proof that the Chief Executive had no power to interfere with the question of Kuo-ti. Yet in spite of it all and after the failure of the Chief Executive firmly to decline the offer of the Throne, you wish to call on him to cancel the constitutional monarchy now established "by one word." Leaving alone the question that the Kuo-ti has been decided by the whole body of the people and cannot be cancelled by the Chief Executive alone, we must also remember that a Republic of such a nature, even if it be restored, will not be worth maintaining. Considering the wish of the people, they cannot be so fickle as to demand this. This is the reason why the proposal that the Chief Executive be asked to cancel the Constitutional monarchy cannot be entertained.

The Question of Peace

Your telegram also says that since the reason why the people wished to change the form of State was to secure peace and as the change has proved to be not only incapable of maintaining peace but liable to create disturbance, the will of the people has changed with the turn of the currents of time, etc. Psychologically speaking, there is no standard of measurement to say whether the country is in a sound or dangerous position. Even the signs of the change of the will of the people can hardly be discovered in facts. We need not discuss the point that the great and important question of Kuo-ti, recognised by the representatives of the whole country as safe and solemnly passed, cannot be suddenly cancelled simply because a few provincial authorities regard it as dangerous. Indeed the actions of you, gentlemen, are not entirely unconnected with the change in the minds of the people from a sense of safety to one of fear of danger. The change itself is, therefore, not responsible for the precarious situation. The reason is that when the question of Kuo-ti was first settled, the people within the seas rejoiced in thundering voices, being of the opinion that as the evil system of the Republic has disappeared it would not be difficult for the State to secure stability.

Who could have imagined that even while the ceremony of enthronement was still in process of preparation and foreign recognition negotiated for, the news of the rebellion in Yunnan would reach our ears? That on which the people have relied for peace is now actually showing signs of possible danger. Except for the fickleness of Tang and Jen, there would have been no obstacle to the renewing of the form of State. There is, therefore, no question of doubts on the part of the people. It is no exaggeration to say that it is Tang and Jen who have caused the people to doubt and fear.

You gentlemen have received innumerable graces from the State and thoroughly understand the great principles of righteousness. The province of Kueichow, owing to its proximity to Yunnan, is in a dangerous position. In our humble opinion you should have marched your troops to Yunnan and punished the rebels on the first news of the trouble in that province or you would have done well if you had strongly held the strategic points on the border so as to isolate Yunnan, a step which would have brought an early termination of the Yunnan rebellion. Instead, you have blamed the Central Government for the rebellion in Yunnan as if you have been afraid that the trouble in Yunnan was not affecting the other localities fast enough. In this we, members of the Yuan, cannot bring ourselves to agree with your views.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe, China has been in a precarious position and her dangers have reached their climax this day. You gentlemen are all well-known patriots. Even if you should disagree with the policy of the Central Government, you should temporarily forget the same and co-operate in placing the country on a sound foundation and should not create fresh disagreement and thus hasten the downfall of the country. Remember the proverb that the fisherman profits when the oystercatcher and clam come to blows. We shiver when we think of this. We have said all we wish to say and hope that you will give our words careful consideration.

(Signed) Tsanchengyuan in the Capacity of the Legislature.

Correspondence

Manchu Monarchists at Nanking Disarmed

EDITOR, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—It was reported in THE CHINA PRESS some days ago that over 70 soldiers had been shot and 800 disarmed at Nanking. It will of course be understood that these men were revolutionists; but I am informed that they were not. I am told that they were members of the Manchu monarchist party. Chang Hsun is said to belong to the same party.

The revolutionists are pretty quiet so far as I can make out. Local revolutionists could do very little. If they could accomplish nothing with a revolutionary army in the city during the last rebellion how could they do anything now with a Northern army and police?

I notice that the police are well cared for and are well dressed in new clothes. The soldiers look flourishing. It is well to treat our defenders well at such a time.

Yours truly,

A Correspondent.

Nanking, Jan. 12, 1916.

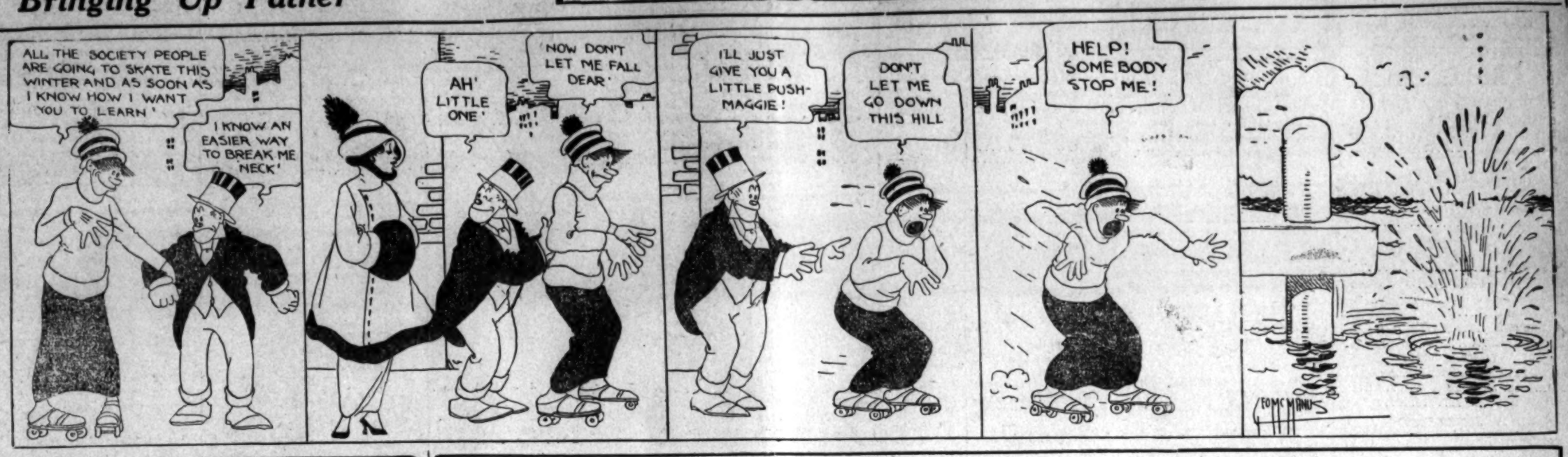
A Regiment Annihilated

The German General Staff briefly reports the complete annihilation of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth French Infantry Regiment in the Balkans. Since the engagement at Strumnitza in which this command was engaged, not a solitary soldier belonging to it has been heard of.

This is laconically chronicled, and as a mere episode of the grim warfare in Europe, a military casualty which in an ordinary war would make a large page of history. Here is deadlier combat than at Thermopylæ or the Alamo, something worse in the awful toll of life than Balaklava. For destructive as was the charge of the Light Brigade, and though the dragoons could muster but ten mounted men at evening parade, the whole brigade lost 247 men out of a total strength of 673, and bloody as was Pickett's at Cemetery Ridge, over 1,000 of its 4,500 survived it.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth French Infantry was a famous regiment, and it is announced that it fought a good fight, whether or not the circumstances of its destruction were heroic. If its extinction does not inspire a poet, it at least will serve to give the world a vivid idea of the ruthlessness of modern warfare.—*New York World.*

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


ALL THE SOCIETY PEOPLE ARE GOING TO SKATE THIS WINTER AND AS SOON AS I KNOW HOW I WANT YOU TO LEARN'
I KNOW AN EASIER WAY TO BREAK ME NECK'
AH' LITTLE ONE'
NOW DON'T LET ME FALL DEAR'
I'LL JUST GIVE YOU A LITTLE PUSH- MAGGIE!
DON'T LET ME GO DOWN THIS HILL
HELP! SOMEBODY STOP ME!
GEO MCMANUS

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE

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1, NANKING ROAD

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In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated sugar without glucose, saccharine, or any other substitute. Our goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and Drugs Act, Serial Number 6623.

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Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really *fresher than the fresh* fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the housekeeper two and more days old.

CLEANLINESS

Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

WHOLESOMENESS

In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilized, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.

ECONOMY

Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.

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Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Some 'Weird' Answers in Examination Papers

Following are some replies received by the University of the State of New York in examinations for regents' certificates. Among those who wrote the replies were candidates for teachers' positions, for qualification as law and medical students and for admission to colleges.

The chamois is valuable for its feathers, the whale for its kerosene oil.

The feminine gender of friar is toastress.

There were no Christians among the early Gauls. They were mostly lawyers.

Climate is caused by the emotion of the earth around the sun.

Geometry teaches us how to bisect angels.

The purpose of the skeleton—something to hitch meat to.

The skeleton is what is left after the insides have been taken out and the outsides have been taken off.

A blizzard is the inside of a hen.

A vacuum is a large empty space where the pope lives.

A circle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle.

When Cicero delivered his oration he was a prefix.

George Washington married Martha Curtis and in due time became the father of his country.

Sixty gallons make one hedgehog.

The stomach is just south of the ribs.

The alimentary canal is located in the northern part of Indiana.

The rosetta stone was a missionary to Turkey.

The government of England is a limited mockery.

Georgia was founded by people who had been executed.

A mountain pass is a pass given by the railroad to its employes so that they can spend their vacation in the mountains.

A mountain range is a large cook stove.

The qualifications of a voter at a school meeting are that he must be the father of a child for eight weeks.

Achilles was dipped in the river Styx to make him immoral.

Gender shows whether man is feminine, masculine or neuter.

Gravitation is that if there were none we should fly away.

The function of the stomach is to hold up the petticoats.

The stomach forms a part of the Adams apple.

The first governor of Massachusetts was Mr. Salem Witchcraft.

When the British got up in the morning and saw the Americans on the opposite hill they threw up their breakfasts (breastworks).

Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of saliva from the Vatican.

A permanent set of teeth consists of eight canines, eight cuspids, two molars, and eight cuspidors.

Weapons of the Indian—bow, arrow, tomahawk and war-hoop.

Typhoid fever is prevented by fascination.

THE WORLD'S BEST ORGANS, PIANOS, and all MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

3, Nanking Road.

Our Deadly Habits, No. 2—Bolting Our Food

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

Recently the whole question has been carefully tested out by two expert physiologists, in a famous laboratory, upon squads of student volunteers. Bread, potatoes, vegetables, etc., were served in the usual form; meat was cut into half-inch cubes.

Three methods of eating were tested; shooting the charge down in record time, railroad lunch-counter fashion; eating quietly and naturally and at about the rate which was most aggreeable for each particular kind or combination of food to each individual; third, chewing each mouthful of food a certain definite number of times so as to get every virtue there was in the completest possible mastication.

Both natural mastication and very thorough chewing gave better results in the final utilization and assimilation of the food than bolting; but the difference in the case of meat in cubes between bolting and thorough chewing was only one and six-tenths per cent! and in the case of cereals and vegetables about two and one-half per cent!

In other words, supposing that a meal costs thirty-five cents, the waste from even the most hurried mastication of that meal amounts only to three-quarters (seven-tenths) of a cent. The difference between moderate, natural, comfortable eating and thorough conscientious mastication is less than half this. So that, from the point of view of economy, anyone whose time is worth fifty cents an hour, who spends more than ten minutes extra upon the intentional and conscientious mastication of his food is wasting his time.

Yet that mild form of dietetic lunacy known as Fletcherism, which ran its course and petered out in the community about ten years ago, actually claimed that from thirty-five to fifty per cent of our food and food cost could be saved by thorough mastication.

Preposterous Claims

It has been known in a rough way for twenty years past that, under ordinary conditions of cooking, serving and masticating, only about four to seven per cent of our food escaped complete assimilation and utilization in the body. Yet these preposterous claims of saving thirty per cent out of a wastage of less than six were swallowed whole and, I am ashamed to say, accepted even by some physicians.

The moral of all which is, neither bolt your food nor chew it like a cow, but masticate it naturally and comfortably to such a degree of softness as feels most agreeable to your tongue and throat, and for such length of time as will best bring out the flavor of each particular food substance.

One reason and a cogent one still remains for good, vigorous, reasonable, thorough mastication of your food, and that is the preservation of your teeth and the health of your gums. Give them plenty of exercise, picking out a fair mixture of reasonably firm, hard, crisp foods, such as crusts, toast and hard biscuit, apples and celery and salad greens, and avoid or go light on pulps, mushes and spoon meats of all sorts, and you will keep your teeth and gums in much better condition, improve your digestion and be likely to get a better balanced ration. But take your exercise in a gymnasium, not at the table.

Satan finds some mischief still for idle teeth to do. But even more vital in this respect for the preservation of your teeth is keeping your nose properly open, your adenoids cleared out and alignment of your teeth even and regular, by the necessary orthodontic means.

See that each tooth meets squarely and evenly its fellow or opponent of the opposite jaw, above or below, as the case may be.

Why Teeth Decay

It is the teeth which do not meet fairly and evenly with their teammates and opponents that are most likely to decay in childhood and to become the seat of Riggs's disease and abscesses in adults. Firm, evenly aligned teeth, kept clean and used to a reasonable and comfortable degree of mastication upon food which contains a fair amount of "toughage," or roughage, as the farmers call it, will give you far better results in both teeth and digestion than any amount of intentional overmastication, however conscientious.

The chief and most serious danger of bolting our food is not so much the hasty swallowing—though this should be avoided—as the rushing back again to work immediately afterward, without allowing decent time for the process of digestion to get under way.

If you take twenty, and better still, thirty, minutes of leisure, light conversation, or a nap, after your lunch, it doesn't make much difference how short a time you spend in gulping it, if your digestion is of average capacity.

That is the one thing, and almost the only thing, that is to be said in favor of smoking—that it will keep the irrepressible American business man still for twenty or thirty minutes after his meals, when no other influence under heaven would.

Questions Answered

Largest University

C. W.—According to the figures, the university (in United States) that has the greatest number of students is Columbia. Following hard after Columbia come Cornell, New York University, North-western, University of Chicago, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Indiana and Harvard.

Congressional Record

H. S.—The Congressman, in addressing the Congress, does not have to write his speech out in order to get it into the Record. The Government stenographers take it down for him, just as he delivers it. A great many speeches are printed that were never delivered. To save time the congressman merely asks "leave to print."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 13, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.75
Chai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1870
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7¼ Tls.	7.68
Exch. @ 73.00—Mex. $	10.52
Peking Bar	391¼
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	27.92
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76½
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T	2-7¼
London .....Demand	2-7⅛
India .....T.T.	194
Paris .....T.T.	360½
Paris .....Demand	361
Hamburg .....T.T.	—
Hamburg .....Demand	—
New York .....T.T.	61⅞
New York .....Demand	61⅞
Hongkong .....T.T.	75⅝
Japan .....T.T.	81¼
Batavia .....T.T.	138⅝

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-7¼
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-8¼
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅛
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-8 11/16
Paris .....4 m-s.	379
Hamburg .....4 m-s.	—
New York .....4 m-s.	65¼

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1—Hk. Tls.....	7.02
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs.....	3.92
,, ,, 1—Marks.....	2.94
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.48
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	1.34
,, ,, 1—Rupees.....	2.14
,, ,, 1—Roubles.....	2.28
,, ,, 1—Mex. $.....	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—		
Tel. Transfers	267	nom.
Demand	267½	,,
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.....	269	,,
Credits, 4 m-s.	—	
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	312½	
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	315½	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.7375
Chinese Dollars, 72.6875
On Peking, Demand, 105¾
On Tientsin, Demand, 106¼
On Newchwang, Demand, 84¾
On Hankow, Demand, 103¼
On Chungking, Demand, 105 13/16
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 11/16
On Foochow, Demand, 98 7/16
On Amoy, Demand, 73⅜
On Swatow, Demand, 98⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63½
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 73¼
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 88 3/16

January 13, 1916.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, January 12.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:

Highest price	1s. 4 7/16d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 7/16d.
Receive	17%
Tenders for Transfers:	
Highest price	1s. 4 3-32d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 3-32d.
Receive	17%

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 5.000.000.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 12.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex.

	s. d.	s. d.
Spot	3 9½ to	3 10½
April to June delivery	3 8¾ to	3 9¾

Tendency of market, very irregular.

Last Quotation, London, January 11:—

	s. d.	s. d.
Spot	3 11½ to	4 1
April to June delivery.	3 10 to	4 0

Tendency of market, quiet and easier.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress, 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Trueman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report regarding the Singapore weekly rubber auction held on the 12th inst.:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $180 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 4½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe $185 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 5⅛d. in London.

Everything has been withdrawn.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended January 12, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross receipts.....	$26,019.17	$22,371.09
Loss by currency depreciation..	6,566.63	5,879.44
Effective receipts.....	$19,452.54	$16,491.65
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.83	28.22
Car miles run	64,652	60,435
Passengers carried....	1,153,302	1,005,605

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, January 13, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Sumatras Tls. 135.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 61.00
Langkats Tls. 38.50
Langkats Tls. 37.50
Langkats Tls. 37.75
Langkats Tls. 37.50
Amherst Tls. 2.75
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50
Consolidated Tls. 5.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.40
Sungei Duri Tls. 16.00
Sungei Duri Tls. 15.50
Sungei Duri Tls. 15.75
Butes Tls. 1.95
Taipings Tls. 3.00
Permatas Tls. 8.00

Direct Business Reported:
Lane Crawford
6% Debs. Tls 101.50
Langkats Tls. 38.00
Langkats Tls. 38.50
Chengs Tls. 5.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.05

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, January 13, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Tebongs Tls. 33.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 34.00 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.30 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.50 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.45 cash
Gulas Tls. 12.75 cash
Gulas Tls. 12.85 cash
Gulas Tls. 12.75 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.00 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 4.90 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.50 cash
Tanah Merah Tls. 11.00 cash
Almas Tls. 17.50 January
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.00 cash
Soy Chees Tls. 40.50 cash
Kotas Tls. 15.50 cash
Sungei Duris Tls. 16.50 January
Langkats Tls. 38.75 January
Amherst Tls. 2.20 cash
Amherst Tls. 2.50 cash
Butes Tls. 1.80 cash
Kapalas Tls. 1.40 cash
Batu Anams Tls. 2.25 cash

Direct
Gulas Tls. 13.00 January
Gulas Tls. 12.50 cash
Soy Chees Tls. 40.50 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.00 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 4.92½ cash
Kapalas Tls. 1.45 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.50 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital .... Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital..... Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	830 B.
Chartered	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.35 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.70.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½ S.
Union of Canton	$950 B.
Yangtsze	$265.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152 B.
Hongkong Fire	$410 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 127½ B
"Shell"	86s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 19½.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 53 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12.35 S.
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$84 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 61 Sa.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 9½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$77 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 106½.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 106½.
Wei-hai-wei Land*..	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7 B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 60 B.
China Realty (pref.)..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
International	Tls. 73 B.
International Pref. ..	Tls. 76 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 91½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 111 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$129 Sa.
Green Island	$10.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 37½ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 135 Sa.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$100 Sa.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6½.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 16 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 2¾ Sa.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16¼.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6½ Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 45 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2¼ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.95 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.40 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 18½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 5½ Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 5 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 17 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 12½ B.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 28 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 14½ S.
Kapala	Tls. 1¾ S.
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	Tls. 22.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 16 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 24.
Padang	Tls. 23.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 16 B.
Permata	Tls 8 Sa.
Repah	Tls. 2 S.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.35 Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 11¾.
Semambu	Tls. 2.30.
Senawang	Tls. 27.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 5¾.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¾.
S'hai Malay-Pref. ...	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3.40.
Sungala	Tls. 3¼ B
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15¾ Sa.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8.05 Sa.
Taiping	Tls. 3 Sa.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11¾.
Tebong	Tls. 37½.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7½ Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber...	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 15 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 91 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 31 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 98 S.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 12 was 237 tons."

Cotton Market Report

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld writes as follows in his weekly cotton market report:—

China Cotton:—During the past week the market continued steady with a few enquiries both from local mills and Japanese buyers, resulting in a net advance of some 4 mace per picul. The spot situation remains unchanged and without questioning the report of the stocks held by farmers which the market will accept as representing approximately the balance of the crop, I cannot, however, refrain from commenting on the disparity which the farmers' figures show. With the present system of estimating the crops in percentages, absolute accuracy can hardly be expected, the difference is very striking when compared with commitments from interior marts thist time last year.

As to the future course of the market same will depend chiefly of the political situation and the monarchy question, and with the return of normal conditions, it seems improbable that any attempt will be made at the present time to force a return to lower prices, whilst the future holds out every prospect for continuance of active and firm markets. Tone of the market is steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown.		10.65
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal....		6.15
Price of Mid-Americans		8.02
Price of Mid-Americans last reported		8.12
Tone of market, firm.		
New York Market:—		
Price of Mid-American.	March	12.60
Price of Mid-American.	May	12.82
Tone of market, steady.		
Indian Market:—		
S. Broach .....Jan.-Feb.		Rs. 50.00
Akola	,,	Rs. 46.25
Yoctmal	,,	Rs. 48.75
St. F. Bengal	,,	Rs. 40.00
Tone of market, easier.		

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED
33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital ... 4,000,000.00
Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum; in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
5671.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN,
General Manager.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alxander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ...	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STAIB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Sagon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEACH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit. Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
From date my only office address will be
39, Kiangse Road (*Brewer's Corner, Nanking Road.*)
Telephone Nos. 5499 and 5500
to which all communications should be sent.
J. A. HAYES,
Stock and Share Broker.
8341

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.	$3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S.	4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. Founded in 1889.

Branches at
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital.....Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg: "Chinabank." and Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons.
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Dresdnes Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie, Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Dresdnes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland, Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A Schaafhausenscher Bankverojo, Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FROGS,
Manager.

SUMMER MAY SEE WAR END, SAYS FRED PALMER

Famous Correspondent Pays High Tribute To Readiness Of British Fleet

MILLION MORE MEN READY

Initiative Now With Allies, He Declares; Winter War In Balkans

New York, Nov. 11.—Frederick Palmer, accredited war correspondent at the front for all American newsgathering organizations, returned today from Europe on the St. Louis. He will remain in this country until February 15. Mr. Palmer has had perhaps the best opportunities afforded any man for observing conditions at the front, and told of conditions in the war-stricken countries. The correspondent says that the British now have a million men ready for the campaign, and the execution of Edith Cavell as a spy had a wonderful effect on voluntary recruiting in the English army.

Mr. Palmer said he had not heard a British or French officer mention the possibility of any compromise with Germany.

Asked when the war would be over, the correspondent replied: "Not until the British have put into action more than a million men who have not fired a shot. Nobody at the British front," he asserted "ever considers anything short of next summer."

"Miss Cavell's execution did more for recruiting than all the raids," Mr. Palmer continued. "I happened to be with the French when the news of her death was received. Its effect on the troops was instant, electric. The woman's sacrifice had a Joan of Arc character that struck home to the French heart.

"After having lived at the British front for months the glimpse I had of Zeppelin raids over London seemed pretty tame. For real thrills they are not in the same class with half a dozen fifteen-inch German shells in a French town during the busy hour of the day. At the front old and young hear the fragments whizzing by. In London you have to walk miles to see where the bombs fell.

"The Zeppelin raids were a novelty, but not war. The good burst of a high explosive shell at the front will do more military damage and the novelty has worn off. The Zeppelins must hit the houses of Parliament or the Bank of England if they are to be interesting in the future.

"It takes only five hours to get from the trenches to London—and what a contrast. Everybody is cheerful out at the front. They have only to fight and die for England not to bother with politics. A year ago when the English and the French were fighting with their last reserves to hold Channelsport, London would not believe you if you said the situation over in Flanders was serious. Optimism was the London cult then. Pessimism is now.

"The British are spreading all their bad news broadcast, the Germans suppressing theirs. The British wash their dirty linen in public, and the Germans wash theirs in the cellar with the lights turned off. In London you could hear that Lloyd George would be Premier before Christmas; that Asquith was a hopeless philanderer and that he was a great, patient statesman enduring the same ordeal that was the lot of Lincoln; that Northcliffe was the savior of the nation and that he was intoxicated by his own egotism; that Winston Churchill was winning the praise of his teacher in his efforts at painting; that nobody was for that old ruffian Kitchener, except some of the people and some of the army.

"The British trusted the leaders, but the Dardanelles and the Balkan mistakes sorely shook their confidence.

"Now we have the new war council—Asquith, Lloyd George and Balfour, with Sir Edward Grey, when there is a question of foreign affairs. That means direct responsibility. Kitchener has the big army organized. It awaits only arms and shells.

"Without endangering the situation on the western front England can send three-quarters of a million of trained men to the near east if she can transport them and supply them with munitions.

"Through the winter the crisis of the war will be in the Balkans. It is a case of a fierce fight for a time in the Balkan mud and mountain passes. The Bulgars cannot keep going long unless the Germans get through to them with munitions. When the Germans have established their communications with Constantinople they will have a long line to guard while they organize all the mischief they can in the East.

"British and French reserves will be moving by ships. A large proportion of French and British military opinion was opposed to the Dardanelles expedition from the start and favored putting troops into Servia six months ago and closing 'the ring of steel' around Germany before she could connect up with Bulgaria.

"The greatest experience I had was with the British fleet. That is another contrast with the confusing business of politics in London. If we ever go to war, I only hope that our navy may be as ready as the British navy was, and that it may also outnumber the enemy. In that case we need not let the politicians worry us.

"If it takes a navy the size of the British to make an impregnable line of steel from the British Channel to Iceland, how large a one will we require if we should ever be attacked on two sides, to defend our coast on two oceans, the Panama Canal, Hawaii and the Philippines, and the Monroe doctrine. Only the sight of the British battleship fleet putting to sea surpassed that of the vast array of ships at anchor as seen from the after deck of Sir John Jellicoe's flagship. Of all the great leaders I had the fortunate to meet, Sir John Jellicoe impresses me most, with his young admirals around him.

"The Germans on the western front are not fighting as well as they did six months ago. The initiative is now with the allies in this stubborn siege business. A year ago the British were fighting with rifles and flesh and blood against artillery and machine guns. The Germans fired five shells to their one. But all that is changed. They are now firing more shells than the Germans. My last day at the British front was spent watching the attack on the Hohenzollern redoubt. The British guns laid a perfect swatch of explosions over 2,000 yards of German trenches for half an hour before the charge.

"I was over the Champagne battlefield where the French might have broken through, but for the heavy rains of the second day of the attack, which was made in order to relieve pressure on the Russians."

Italian Chief of Staff At Allied Conference

GEN. PORRO

So vigorously are the Italians pressing the campaign against the Austrians, that Gen. Count Cadorna, Italian commander-in-chief, could not be spared from the front to attend the conference of Allied war chiefs in Paris. Instead he sent Gen. Porro, the Italian chief-of-staff, and second in command to Gen. Cadorna.

Gen. Porro is considered one of the ablest of the Italian generals and is an expert strategist. Much of the Italian success so far has been due to his efforts.

STOLE GRAIN WORTH MILLION FOR LIEGE

Former U. S. Captain Tells How He Cut Red Tape To Aid Starving City

New York, December 6.—The committee for relief in Belgium, which has sent supplies valued at more than $75,000,000 to Belgium since the European war began, has issued a statement in which the admission was frankly made that in November of last year Capt. J. E. Lucey, a former officer of the United States army, now a leading New York business man, had stolen several shiploads of wheat, valued at about $1,000,000. Among those who were concerned, although unwittingly, with Capt. Lucey in the stealing of this huge amount of food for the Belgians were the American, German, and French ministers at The Hague and the consuls of various nations in Holland.

"It was Capt. Lucey," the statement said, "who engineered the plan to steal $1,000,000 worth of wheat and who successfully put the plan through, receiving the unwitting aid of no less personages than the minister of state in Holland, the American, German, and French ministers of Holland, and the consuls of various nations.

'Would Do It Again,' Says Lucey

"The story is one the details of which have long been known to the officials of the commission, who approved his action, and as for Capt. Lucey himself, he simply says: "I had never stolen before and hope that I will never have to steal again, but if the same circumstances as confronted me then arose, I'd do it again.'

"It was in November, 1914, when a committee from Liege came to Capt. Lucey with a report that only three days' food supply was left in the city of Liege, and unless the commission could get food to that once prosperous city its entire population of 600,000 men, women, and children would die of starvation."

The official statement then gives Capt. Lucey's account of the incident as follows:

"I took the appeal of these Belgians to Dr. Van Dyke, our minister to The Hague. Dr. Van Dyke prepared a petition to the Dutch government, asking for 2,500 tons of grain, and I took this petition to Mr. Louden, the Dutch foreign minister and former minister from Holland to the United States. Mr. London was in sympathy with us, but said it would be necessary to get opinions from France and England. I hastened to the legations of these two countries.

Referred to Joffre

"The English minister was out, and at the French legation we were told that the proposition would have to be referred to Gen. Joffre, the commander in chief of the French army. Gen. Joffre probably has it yet, for I did not trouble to find out anything further about it.

"With the Belgian committee I returned to Rotterdam, much discouraged. We did not want red tape; we wanted food, and at once. Soon after returning to Rotterdam I learned that there were 10,000 tons of grain in ships in two ports on the Dutch coast. There were 2,500 tons at Hansweert and 7,500 tons at Terneuzon. The grain was originally owned by German merchants at Antwerp, Belgium. When war broke out the Belgian government requisitioned the grain, but during the bombardment of Antwerp the ships left that harbor and sought refuge on the coast of Holland.

"The next problem was to get that grain, and I hit on a plan. I dictated a statement giving me absolute authority to get the grain on behalf of the Belgian government, which claimed it, and I concluded it had as much right to the grain as the German or Dutch governments. I got the members of Belgian committee to sign this statement, took 50,000 francs, and went to Hansweert. There were three grain ships there, but the captains refused to recognize me or my authority, but said that they would recognize the authority of any Belgian consul in Holland.

Belgian Consuls Refuse Aid

"I went to Belgian consuls, but all refused, saying they did not want to involve Belgium with Holland. The Belgian minister at The Hague also refused on the same ground. A Mr. Hyman of the Belgian cabinet arrived, and with the influence of the members of the committee he was indued to sign the papers authorizing me to take the grain in the name of the Belgian government.

"I could not send the grain in the original ships, as they would be recognized, so I had the grain transferred to other ships. It took 500 stevedores to do this work, and we broke all records in doing it. Then the problem of clearance came up. There was no time to bother with red tape, and we issued clearance papers ourselves. They were not forgeries; we merely assumed the authority of issuing them, and the ships left for Antwerp."

A special train from Rotterdam, Capt. Lucey continues, rushed 500 tons of the grain to Liege, where the supply of food was now exhausted. This was the first train into Belgium after the war started. The truth as to the origin of the grain came out a few days later, and Ambassador Page and Dr. Van Dyke protested vigorously. Capt. Lucey then continues his spirited account of the incident as follows:

"During this time I was stealing the 7,500 tons of grain at Teneuzen and got away with 5,000 tons of it before I was caught. The Germans found out what I was doing and protested to the Dutch government, which stopped us from taking the other 2,500 tons, which are, I think, still being held by Holland.

None Could Prove Ownership

"I frankly admitted that I had taken the grain, but I said I was willing to pay what it was worth, $1,000,000, if they would bring proof of ownership. That stopped further protest; none of the claimants could prove it was their grain to the exclusion of the claims of the others. I explained that Belgium, claiming the grain, authorized me to get it and that I had done so. I asked them what they were going to do aobut it. They did nothing; they could not do anything, but the day was won for Belgium. The ownership of the grain will probably resolve itself into a matter of international arbitration.

"Now, that is how we stole $1,000,000 worth of grain when the Belgians thought it would be impossible to get it."

Siccawei Weather Report

12.—Atmospheric equilibrium very steady in China. Gradient moderate, as well as the breeze which is generally diverging from the continent towards the sea. Sharp cold and fine weather.

13.—Very fine weather and sharp cold at Shanghai. Calm atmosphere. Very heavy hoar frost. The pressure is gently declining.

Meteorological Readings

Shanghai, January 13, 1915.

WEATHER.		4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bat. at Centg., mm.		775.15	776.65
" " inches		30.51	30.58
Variation n.m. for 24 h		-0.69	-0.82
Variation n.m. for 12 h		-0.15	-0.63
Wind	Direction	Calm	NNW
	Kilom. per hour	0	4
	Miles	0	2.5
Temperature	Cen	-3°2	1°6
	Fahr.	26.2	34.9
Humidity: 00		94	75
Nebulosity: 5-10		0	2
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	Brit.	Fren	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register.
Today.									
Chefoo	Shansi	9.30*	10.00*	9.30*	..	..	9.30*	9.3.*	9.00*
Europe, via N'saki & V'vostock	Penza	..	..	..	..	..	Noon	..	Noon
Japan via Nagasaki	Penza	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Penza	..	..	..	..	..	..	K2.00	1.30
Nagasaki & Vladivostock	Penza	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	8.30	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (E'day except Sunday)	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Tuckwo		5:00	.	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Lueny i	.	5.00	..	..	..	.	..	..
Hongkong	Kashing	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dairy	Kobe Maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan & U. S. A.	Hakusi Maru	8.30	..	..	..	H5.00	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Luenyi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
River Ports	Tuckwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	9.00		..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Chefoo via Tsinan	Train	9.00		..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Hakusi M.	..	L5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	D9.00	8.30
Tomorrow.									
Hongkong and Canton	Kashing	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong	Kashing	..	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki Kobe, Y'hama Canada U.S.A., Europe	Tacoma Maru	..	..	4.00	..	G4.00	4.00	..	3.30
Hongkong and beyond	Cheran	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	4.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Chenan	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kinling		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kinling	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Tientsin	Kwangping	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	J9.00	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
Sunday, Jan. 16.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Monday, Jan. 17.									
Hongkong	Anhui	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	hili	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Anhui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chili	9.00		4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	J9.00	B8.30	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, Jan. 18.									
Hankow	Poyang	..	5.00	..	..	..	.	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru	.	..	5.00	..	H5.00	5.00	..	5.00
Japan, & U.S.A.	Sado Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Sado Maru		L5.00	..	K4.00	..	..	D9.00	8.30
Wednesday, Jan. 19.									
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Nganking		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Nganking	9.00		..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Friday, Jan. 21.									
Hankow	Wuchang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Wuchang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.
A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.
B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.
E Registration and Money orders up to 3.30 p.m.
F Money letters and Parcels noon.
G Postal Money orders and Parcel post until 3 p.m.
H Registration 4.30 p.m. and Parcel post 4 p.m.
I Postal Money orders and Parcel Post until 5 p.m.
J Registration 8.30 p.m.
K Money orders 1 p.m.
L Registration 4.30 p.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dairy, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily a.m.	p.m.
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wangtin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking ...	7.00	
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China..	6.15	
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China..	9.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45	
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45	
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places	4.00	
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China...	9.00	
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow.	6.00	
Shanghai-Hangchow train		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Siaoshan		12.30
Shanghai-Hangchow train		
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.30	
Shanghai-Hangchow train		
Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan..	6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m.	1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m.
Woosung Train		
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D.		7.00
Steamer		
Shanghai		
Steamer		
Tsungmi and Paochen....	3.30	
Steam Launch every other day		
Phsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Paihokang & Chukiakio.	3.30	
Steam Launch		
Minghong and Nankiao ..	3.30	
Steam Launch		
Huchow, Nanxing & Linghu.	11.00	
Steam Launch		
Minghong and Tukahong Nankiao	noon	
Steam Launch		
Tangsi	noon	
Steam Launch		
Haimenting and Miaochen.	3.00	
Steam Launch		
Chowpu		7.00
Steam Launch		
Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00	
Steam Launch		
Tachang	9.00	
Courier		
Kiangnan Arsenal.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m.	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Taipoo.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m.	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Chwansha	7.00	
Foot Boat		

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

Great Success of
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
"CHARLIE'S ELOPEMENT"
Screams of Laughter from title to the end.
Also
"HIS MUSICAL CAREER"
Charles Chaplin, a Keystone Piano—and a donkey in a "musical" comedy which has a watery end

EILEEN MELBOURNE
The Dashing Principal Boy, and
ADA EDNEY
The Sweet Soprano
Introducing new songs

Exclusive British and French Gazettes
Depicting latest war incidents

"THE PHANTOM OF HIS LOVE"
A Touching and Powerful Drama in Three Reels; featuring Mlle. Napierkowska, The famous Russian Dancer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
NEW PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday and Monday, 14th, 15th and 17th January.

Showing The Following New Pictures

"AN ADVENTURE IN A HAREM" In Two Parts

"KING COTTON" A film setting a new high standard on a matter of actual interest.

"THE BELL OF JUSTICE" A pathetic and emotional Story

"RENDEZVOUS INTERRUPTED" A Comedy of complications

"NEIGHBOURS" A Splendid Comedy.

"THE PRISON FLOWER" A gripping story of love and hate.

"WHEN THE FIRE BELL RANG" A Crisp and Sparkling Comedy.

"DASH LOVE AND SPLASH" Keystone Comedy

Showing On Tuesday, 18th Jan.
"THE GOLDEN CALF"
A Four Reel Story of Absorbing Interest.

LYCEUM THEATRE
MONDAY,
January 17th, at 9.15 p.m.
VIOLONCELLO RECITAL
In aid of The Children's Refuge
by
MISS ELIZABETH HAMMOND
assisted by
Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Isenman and Mr. V. Meyer

Programme

I Sonata op 36 (A Minor) ..... *Greig*
Mrs. GROVE and Miss HAMMOND

II Lullaby ..... *Tschaikowsky*
To Daisies ..... *Quilter*
L'heure Exquise ..... *Hahn*
J'ai pleure en reve ..... *Hue*
Mrs. ISENMAN accompanied by Mrs. SUTHERLAND

III Minuet ..... *Beethoven*
Chanson Louis XIII et Pavane ..... *Couperin-Kreisler*
Ave Maria ..... *Bruch*
Scherzo ..... *von Goens*
Miss HAMMOND

IV Viol ..... *Bechgaard*
Aakande ..... *Lange Muller*
Ver hilset min sol ..... *Bechgaard*
Mr. V. MEYER accompanied by Mrs. COCHRANE

V Neapolitan Song ..... *Casella*
En Bateau ..... *Debussy*
Fair Rosmarin ..... *Kreisler*
The Swan ..... *St. Saens*
Gypsy Dance ..... *Jeral*
Miss HAMMOND

Reserved Seats, $3 and $2, now on sale at MOUTRIE'S
Admission to Gallery $1.

COMMENCING
Friday, January 14th and Until Monday, the 17th
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
AN ALL
KEYSTONE PROGRAMME
The First and the Best Selection of Keystone Pictures of 1916.
LAUGH AND LIVE LONG
Mirth is the Best Medicine for War Times

TOWA THEATRE
Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
PROGRAMME
For 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Jan., 1916
"THOR, LORD OF THE JUNGLE"
Animal feature, interesting comedy in three parts
"MDE. DU BARRY'S FLIRTATION"
Pathe colored drama
"GERMAN TITLE"
Comic
"A DEVOTED GOVERNESS"
Comic
"TILLY FLIRTS WITH HER UNCLE"
Comic

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 18	..	Seattle	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Nakamura	A. T. Co.
.. 19	10.30*	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N Y K
.. 22	..	New York	Skipton Castle	Br.		Dodwell
.. 25	..	Boston etc.	Tuscan Prince	Br.		Dodwell
28	P.M	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
30	6.30*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.
Feb 4	P.M	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Pr.	Hoperaft	C P R
5	..	New York via Cape	Indra	Br.		B & S
.. 8	..	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	N. Y. K.
15	..	S.F'cisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
.. 18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. R.
27		Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
Apr. 17	..	S.F'cisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
June 24	..	S.F'cisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Jan 14	P.M.	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
15	D.L.	Kobe, Straits etc.	Kutsang	Br.	Bradley	I. C.
.. 15	6 30*	Nagasaki Moji	Hakusi Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
15	7.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Nellore	Br.	King	P & O
16	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillere	Fr.	Meges	M. M.
.. 18	10 00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap	Saito	N. Y. K.
22	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
.. 29	6 00*	Kobe Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Terasaka	N. Y. K.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Jan 15	D.L.	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15		Australian ports	Eastern	Aus.	Carter	Gibb, L.
. 17	...	Batavia	Tjik-mbang	Dut.	Jurriaanse	H.-C. P. Co
23	noon	London via Cape	Suwa Maru	Jap.	Sekine	N. Y. K.
.. 23	D.L.	London	Yangtsze	Br.	Hodgson	B. & S.
24		Marseilles etc.,	Kashmir	Br.	Stone	P & O
25	P.M.	Genoa	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
26	A.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
27	D.L.	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.		B & S
31		Marseilles etc.,	Nellore	Fr.	King	P. & O.
Feb 2		Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Meges	M. M.
2	D.L.	London	Helenus	Br.		B & S
6		Marseilles via Cape	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N. Y. K.
7	..	Bombay	Sardinia	Br.	Jeffery	P. & O.
10	..	Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Fysh	P & O
16	..	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Levesque	M M
29	..	Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Jan 14	D.L	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co.
14	1.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
15	10 00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kashing	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
18	9 00*	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Body	B & S
18	9 00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chihli	Br.	Lloyd	B. & S.
.. 20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
.. 21	11.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
26		Hongkong via Manila	China	Am.		C.M.S.S. Co
Feb 1	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A T. Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Jan 14		Tsingtau	Hakusan Maru	Jap.	Yobiko	S. M. R.
14	P.M.	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
.. 14	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Proteus	Br.	Larsen	K. M. A.
14	11.00*	Chefoo	Shansi	Br.	Simons	B. & S.
15	6.00*	Tsingtau, Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
16	10 00*	S.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S
16	D.L.	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A
18	10.00*	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Jan 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.
14	M.N.	do	Loongi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S
.. 14	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
15	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
16	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N.
17	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.
18	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
18	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	Worrell	B. & S.
21	M.N	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 13	Ningpo	Changtsze	2012	Chi.	Chen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 13	Hongkong	Nellore	4250	Br.	King	P. & O.	
Jan 13	Wenchow	Poochi	3367	Chi	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 13	Japan	Take Maru	766	Jap.	Okura	M. B. K.	
Jan 13	Hongkong	Kutsang	3110	Br.	Bradley	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Jan 13	Japan	Sakusi Maru	1434	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 13	Japan	Anyo Maru	1840	Jap.	Tamiyama	F. Co.	
Jan 13	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.	C N W
Jan 3	Chwangtao	Sakai Maru	1616	Jap.	Kato	M. B & Co	
Jan 13	Chwangtao	Volund	1114	Nor	Robert	K. M. A.	
Jan 13	Hankow	Tilos Maru	1315	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.	L P D W
Jan 13	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co	S H W
Jan 13	Hongkong	Chenan	1355	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	
Jan 13	Japan	Canton Maru	1997	Jap.	Fuji	M. B. K.	
Jan 13	Hankow	Loongi	1715	Br.	Frazier	B. & S	
Jan 13	Hankow	Taga Maru	1618	Jap.	Yano	N. K. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 13	Japan	Kawata Maru	2708	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.
13	Hankow, etc.,	Changfoo	1462	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
13	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	1892	Br.	Mo'mervill	B. & S.
13	Dairen	George	777	Ros	Orel	K M A
13	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	586	Br.	Meathrel	B & S
13	Swatow	Singan	1047	Br.	Mills	B. & S.
13	Hongkong	Awa Maru	3912	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.
13	Moji	Oki Maru	311	Jap.	Yano	S S
13	Chefoo	Shansi	1984	Br.	Simons	B. & S.
13	Tacoma	Ida Maru	3237	Jap.	Noguchi	A. T. Co.
13	Wuhu	Kiukiang	1228	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
13	Miike	Fukuju Maru	1243	Jap.	Kokobo	M B K
13	Foochow	Haiyu	1629	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co
13	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	1216	Chi.	Westland	C.M.SN.Co.
13	Innoshima	Bankoku Maru	4853	Jap.	Konaka	C I & E L Co
13	Kobe	Tongking	3302	Dan	Cruse	E. A. Co.
13	Inland Water	Kuon Maru	406	Jap.	Shimeda	Suzuki
13	Ningpo	Changtsoo	2012	Chi.	Chen	C.M.SN.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 13	Hankow, etc.,	Tafoo Maru	1738	Jap.	Ikeda	N. K. K.
13	Hankow, etc.,	Kutwo	1227	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.
13	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co.
13	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.SN.Co
13	Tsingtau	Wenchow	898	Br.	Pursiow	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S N P	Dec. 28	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	8213	17	313	Powel
1 c	Jan. 7	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
3 p	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
	Antilochus	Jan. 5
	City of Bombay	Nov. 21
	Glengyle	Nov. 25
	Harima Maru	Dec. 18
	Hirano Maru	Nov. 14
	Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
	Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
	Katori Maru	Nov. 28
	Kioto	Dec. 14
	Lycaon	Dec. 18
	Mentor	Nov. 27
	Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
	Nagoya	Nov. 18
	Ningchow	Nov. 25
	Peleus	Dec. 31
	Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Athos	Jan. 8
	Polynesien	Dec. 8
For Bombay		
	Namur**	Dec. 12
	Nankin**	Dec. 26
	Novara**	Jan. 10
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Aki Maru	Dec. 5
	Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
	Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20
	Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23
	Ide Maru	Jan. 12
	J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
	Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
	Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
	Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28
For New York		
	Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
	Inverclyde	Nov. 28
	Saint Bede	Nov. 13
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Manila Maru	Dec. 24
	Panama	Dec. 16
	Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
	Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3
For Copenhagen		
	Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4
	Madala	Nov. 24
	Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 3
Atreus	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenatrae		Feb. 10
Helenus	Nov. 27	Jan. 18
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
Kitano Maru	Jan. 1	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 5	Mar. 24
Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 30
Laertes	Nov. 20	Jan. 26
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mongara	Nov. 19	Jan. 15
Monmouthshire		Jan. 20
Namur		Feb. 3
Nankin**		Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**		Mar. 2
Oopack	Nov. 11	Jan. 15
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Jan. 16
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 5
Sardinia**	Dec. 30	Jan. 20
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Jan. 20
Tottori Maru	Nov. 18	Jan. 20

FROM CALCUTTA

Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 29

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb. 4
Monteagle		Feb. 8
Shidzuoka Maru	Dec. 24	Jan. 20
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22

LEFT SYDNEY

Eastern	Dec. 15	Jan. 15

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda	Oct. 30	Jan. 15
City of Bristol	Oct. 15	Jan. 15
Egremont Castle	Oct. 15	Jan. 18
Grena	Nov. 24	Jan. 30
Indra		Jan. 31
Kathlamba	Oct. 15	Jan. 25
St. Patrick	Oct. 15	Jan. 30
Welsh Prince	Oct. 30	Jan. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Dec. 26	Jan. 27
Cordillere	Dec. 12	Jan. 15

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile		Feb. 30
Japan	Dec. 2	Jan. 25

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mexico Maru		Feb. 15
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru		Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Tuscan Prince	Nov. 5	Jan. 17

*Due date is approximate
**Tran hipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. S. Yasaki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, January 14, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, January 16, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, January 25, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Tuesday, February 1, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Volund left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The E. and A. s.s. Eastern, from Australian ports left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive here today.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere with the French mail of December 12 left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, January 12 at 9 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow, the 15th instant at 8 a.m. and at Shanghai (S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo wharf) on the same day at 9 a.m.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai and Chefoo on the 16th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Wuhu and Canton on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hopsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Tver left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. Japan left Gothenbrug for Shanghai on December 2 and is expected to arrive here on the 28th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore will leave for Kobe and Yokohama on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 7 a.m. The tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty today at 5 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore from Bombay:—Mr. P. S. Low, Mr. A. Ghani. From Colombo:—Mr. G. S. White, Miss Tanner. From London:—Miss S. Meneth, Mr. and Mrs. Spreckley and infant, Miss McQuae, Miss Balby, Miss Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. Berry and infant, Mr. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Devenish, Mr. Donovon. From Marseilles:—Mr. W. Ferguson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Beale. From Singapore:—Mr. R. T. Olsen. From London:—Mr. Mylchreest, Mr. Brooks. From Marseilles:—Miss Martin. From Hongkong:—Mr. W. Farley, Mr. A. Rothert, Mr. W. G. Lay, Mr. E. Naftaly, Mr. Moore.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru:—Mr. F. A. Games.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Mrs. L. H. Smith, Miss F. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Miss Martyn, Mr. G. E. Sayer, and Mr. Chu Chee Shan.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutsang from Hongkong:—Capt. and Mrs. Hawyard Clarke, Mr. G. H. Bowker, Mr. W. G. Baker, and Mr. H. Tobias.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Mrs. G. G. White, and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. E. Rendell, and Dr. Mary Kelltring.

Per I.-C. s.s. Choysang for Hongkong:—Mr. P. V. Sharp, and Mr. R. C. Grove.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nellore will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 11, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	"	12-18
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	15-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$1.50-2.00
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	15-16
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.55
Rice	per 200 lb.	7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies ..	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.00
Bran	"	$2.05
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Coke ..	"	Tls.12.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Jan 11	Swatow	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N Co	K.L.Y.W
Jan 12	Dalny	Ahkwang	444	Br.	Daily	A. P. Co.	A P C U W
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B V I
Dec 13	Dalny	Chefoo	684	Br.	Sinclair	M. B. K.	B I
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3862	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Jan 7	Hongkong	Camillo	3149	Br.	Robarts	A. P. Co.	A P C L W
Jan 10	Dalny	City of Colombo	3909	Br.	Meria	Dodwell	P W E
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2557	Ger.	Voerbeck	R. D. & Co	R XIII
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger	Hense	R. D. & Co.	10 p.
Dec 24	Foochow	Hsean	837	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 12	Dalny	Hakushin Maru	820	Jap.	Yobiko	S. M. R.	N W
Dec 28	Hongkong	Kwongsang	2283	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co	S H W
Sept 28	Hongkong	Kwangtsh	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.N.S.C.	I N A C
Jan 3	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & C	M R K W.
Jan 8	Hankow	Kiangwah	2921	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 11	Chwangtao	Kwangping	1235	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Jan 12	Hankow	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
July 18	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B I
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B I
Jan 10	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Kusakari	N. K. K.	N Y K W
Jan 12	Chwangtao	Proteus	1042	Nor.	Larsen	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Jan 12	Vladivostock	Penza	1334	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F	V F
July 30	Tsingtao	Yikiang	840	Ger	Artelt	H. A. L	H p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	5446	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	J M L W
Dec 1	Cruise	Store Nordlake	659	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	4 p.
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhan	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Jan 6	Chwangtao	Sagittarius	1646	Br.	Anderson	K.M.A.	K.M.A.W.
Jan 3	Japan	Taki Maru	1928	Jap.	Shiratori	N. S. Co.	
Jan 11	Hankow	Tehsing	9851	Br.	King	Geddes	N.S.C.W.
Jan 11	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	2355	Jap	Ueda	N. K. K.	I I D W
Jan 12	Japan	Takasago Maru	1330	Jap.	Gillespei	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Jan 12	Hongkong	Tjikembang	5028	Dut.	Jurriaanse	H.-C. T. Co	C M E W
Jan 10	Chwangtao	Vestfold	1172	Nor.	Bestelsen	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Jan 11	Tsingtau	Wenchow	560	Br.	Pursiow	B. & S.	W I W
Jan 10	Hankow	Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.	N S C W

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	28 Jan
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	18 Feb.
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	17 Mar.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	14 Apr.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	6 May
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	3 June
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	23 June

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	10 Feb
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	6 Mar.
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	4 Apr.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	28 May
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	7 Feb.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	26 Mar.

From Shanghai to Manila and Hongkong

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons 1 Feb.

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S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
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BONAR LAW DEFENDS HONGKONG'S GOVERNOR

No-one Less pro-German, He Says, When Licensing Question Is Raised in Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—In the House of Commons, today, replying to questions asked concerning the resignation of the unofficial members of the Licensing Board of the Colony of Hongkong, as a result of the restoration to Germans of the licences of the two chief hotels there, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that the places of the resigning members had been quickly filled. He assured the House that no-one was less pro-German than the Governor of Hongkong.

News Brevities

The Shanghai Branch of the Ministering Children's League have arranged a most excellent entertainment for Saturday, January 22, at 5.30 p.m. in Union Church Hall. Each of the schools where the League is represented is taking part in the program, and in accordance with the League motto "Children's help for Children," the proceeds are to be given for the support of a child orphaned by the war. The child is to be maintained in the Ottershaw Homes in Surrey, which are entirely supported by the labors and offerings of the League. Each year the youngsters have been able to hand over a neat little sum to local charities, and they hope that in undertaking this further responsibility, they will not in any way curtail their usual help to Shanghai needs. Tickets are one dollar; members of the League are to be admitted at half-price.

* * *

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold its monthly meeting in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Evan Morgan will read a paper on the Reformation in Russia. The program includes two songs by Russian composers. After this the meeting will be open to discussion on the subject of the day. All women are cordially invited to attend.

* * *

The enemy trading case against D. Sassoon and Co. has been adjourned for one week.

* * *

The will of the late Lieutenant W. J. C. Budd, of Shanghai, has been proved in England. The estate was shown to be worth £1,251. Mr. Budd was chief clerk of electricity works here. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Budd of Melrose Avenue, Norbury.

* * *

A claim for $175 rent was made by George McBain in the British court yesterday against Frank Tonnochy. Defendant did not appear and judgment with costs was given against him.

Arnhold, Karberg Deny 2 Million Dollar Loan

Said to Have Been Negotiated By Tientsin Branch and Failed; Firm Doesn't Know

Under the date of January 12, the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports the following despatch from Peking:

A loan from Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co., at Tientsin for a sum of $2,000,000 which was recently negotiated has proved a failure.

A member of the firm of Arnhold, Karberg and Company said yesterday that, so far as he knew, the report was entirely false. He declared that he knew of no Tientsin loan that his firm had undertaken. It was said that inquiries would be made of the Tientsin agent to determine where the report came from.

Tesla's New Device Like Bolts of Thor

NIKOLA TESLA.

New York, December 9.—Nikola Tesla, inventor and winner of the 1915 Nobel Physics Prize, would not give any details regarding the new destructive invention for which he has just filed patent applications.

Although Dr. Tesla insists there is nothing sensational about the invention, it is said that it equals, in possibility of destruction, the mythical thunderbolts of Thor.

Suffice it to say that the destructive invention will go through space with a speed of 300 miles a second, a manless airship without propelling engine or wings, sent by electricity to any desired point on the globe on its errand of destruction, if destruction its manipulator wishes to effect.

Ten miles or a thousand miles, it will be all the same to the machine, the inventer says. Straight to the point, on land or on sea, it will be able to go with precision, delivering a blow that will paralyze or kill, as is desired. A man in a tower on Long Island could shield New York against ships or army by working a lever, if the inventor's anticipations become realizations.

KUT RELIEF COLUMN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 13.—The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation:—London, Jan. 12.—General Aylmer's advance from his base to join General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara was met by a most stubborn resistance on the 7th and 8th at Sheikh Saad, 25 miles from Kut. The Turks were discovered in considerable strength astride the Tigris.

The British infantry entrenched and, on the following morning, the cavalry penetrated some trenches on the Turks' right flank and accounted for a whole battalion. In this engagement, 550 Turks were taken prisoners, including sixteen officers and two guns. The British infantry losses were heavy.

We next made a similar move on their left flank, but the haze and mirage made the Turkish trenches invisible and enabled them to hold up our infantry while the Turkish cavalry attempted to turn our flank. This move, which was annihilated by our fire, proved to be their undoing and the Turks abandoned their position precipitately on both sides of the river.

The enemy have since been located at a position six miles east of Kut, to where they have fled from the Sheikh Saad battlefield.

In the Courts

Breach of Contract Claim

Two actions were brought against the Eastern Trading Company, Ltd., in the British Supreme Court yesterday by the Tung Hsin-ziang hong alleging non-performance of contracts. The case was before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez.

Following are the pleadings:—

The Plaintiffs claim is for Taels 4,955.00 damages for breach of Contract.

1.—The Plaintiffs have suffered damage by breach of a contract in writing dated the 17th day of May, 1915 and made between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants, for sale and delivery by the Defendants to the Plaintiffs of (inter alia) 100 cases of Powder Beracic Acid ("Twenty Mule Team" Brand) at £4.12.9 per each 2 cwt case ex Godown Shanghai, three months, including all charges. If cash on delivery on arrival buyer is to be allowed 1½ per cent. discount, shipment to be made in June.

The Defendants have on demand failed and neglected to ship the said 100 cases in June and have failed to deliver the said 100 cases or any of them to the Plaintiffs.

Particulars

Taels 49.58 per case, being the difference between the Contract price of £4.12.9 per case at exchange at 2s. 3⅛d. less 1½ per cent. and Taels 40.42 per case the market price on or before the 15th day of August 1915 being the day on or before which in the ordinary course of business the said goods should have arrived if shipped in accordance with the terms of the said contract.

The Plaintiffs further claim:—

2.—The Costs of this Action.

3.—Such further or other relief as to this Honorable Court may seem just and expedient.

Plaintiff's claim in the second case was:—Taels 750.00, damages for breach of Contract:—

1.—The Plaintiffs have suffered damage by breach of a contract in writing dated the 16th day of July, 1915, between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants for sale and delivery of 50 cases, each two cwt., Powder Boracic Acid at Tls. 41.50 per case ex Godown Shanghai two months, including all charges, shipment to be made in July.

The Defendants failed and neglected to make shipment of the said 50 cases or any of them in the month of July.

Particulars of damage:—

Taels 15 per case, being the difference between the market price on the date of delivery of Taels 60.00 per case and Taels 75.00 per case being the market price on September 15, 1915 being the day on or before which, in the ordinary course of business, the said goods should have arrived at Shanghai if shipped in accordance with the terms of the said contract.

The Plaintiffs further claim:—

2.—Costs of this action.

3.—Such further or other relief as to this Honorable Court may seem just and expedient.

The Defence

1.—The Defendants are a Company incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1900 and carry on business in England and in China as Export and Import Merchants.

2.—The Defendants admit that a contract was entered into with the Plaintiffs on the date and on the terms set forth in the Claim made by the Plaintiffs. The Defendants crave leave to refer to the said contract at the trial of this action.

3.—The Defendants admit that they failed to maintain June shipment but they say that the said 100 cases were offered to the Plaintiffs on November 5 last but the Plaintiffs refused to accept delivery thereof.

4.—The Defendants do not admit the particulars of the damages set forth in the Claim of the Plaintiffs and leave the same to be proved.

5.—The Defendants further say that the performance of the said contract as regards the contract date of shipment was rendered impossible by force majeure and circumstances beyond their control.

The defence in the second case was in similar terms.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. Ellis for the defence.

Plead Force Majeure

Mr. Ellis made an application to add the words "force majeure" in paragraph 5 of the defence.

Mr. Wilkinson had no objection to the amendment, which his Lordship allowed.

Mr. Wilkinson then opened his case. There were two actions, he said, between the same parties—one for total non-performance of part of a contract, and the other for non-performance at due date of another contract. He proposed to open on both cases, and then proceed with the first case. There were several questions of fact to be gone into, and there would also—if they were not precluded by what had happened between the parties—be that question of law raised on the defence of what would amount to force majeure. But so far as his opening was concerned he thought a consideration of what was meant by force majeure might very well be postponed.

Continuing Mr. Wilkinson said that the defendants wanted to increase the price of the cargo and the reply ot the plaintiffs thereto was that the contract was a firm contract and that they were not concerned with the question of an increase of price. Counsel would submit that there was no question of force majeure but merely a question of convenience. What the plaintiffs claimed was not that defendants never sent the cargo, but that they sent it late.

Counsel then read the correspondence which had passed between the parties, and Mr. Ellis afterwards read an affidavit by the manager of Borax Consolidated, who supplied the boracic acid. The affidavit stated that there was some difficulty in obtaining supplies of boracic acid, and there was also difficulty in obtaining packages and in shipping the goods in time.

Mr. Ellis went on to state that unless the evidence set forth in the affidavit was obtained, the defendants could not establish their defence which they had placed before the court. He therefore applied for leave for a commission to take evidence in England.

His Lordship refused the application on the ground that it should have been made at a much earlier date.

Mr. Ellis said that that being so he could not advise his clients to proceed any further.

Mr. Wilkinson thereupon asked for judgment, stating that the only outstanding question was as to the measure of damages.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow to give counsel an opportunity of consulting together on the question of damage.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary.

6872

Chinese Dragon Has Been Much Maligned Says Dr. J.C. Ferguson

According to Dr. J. C. Ferguson, who gave a lecture before the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, yesterday, on Ancient Chinese Bronzes, Dr. A. Stanley presiding, the Chinese dragon is a much maligned creature. There was no greater error, he said, than the common one that the Chinese, in their art works, strove only to depict the terrible and malignant.

Rather did they endeavor to portray the wonderful forces of nature. He was himself engaged on a paper, which he hoped eventually to present to the Society, explaining how the dragon idea originated. Originally, it was just the Chinese idea of the elements.

It must be altogether disassociated from its later use. It was used just in the same way that the ancient Arabians and Persians attempted, by animals, to show the forms which they imagined the stars took. The whole art production of China must not be considered from the aesthetic point of view, but essentially from the archaeologic.

Dr. Ferguson said that no art had ever held such a place in national history in any country as had bronzes in China. These ancient productions had always been an integral part of the nation's life.

He showed how, in their different forms and the decoration of them, they were intended to suggest different stages of life, social degrees, government, etc., being all intended for the education of the race. There was a direct connection between the Chinese philosophical—metaphysical—thought and the shapes they gave to their early art objects.

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK

FERRO-PRUSSIATE PAPER,
TRANSIT THEODOLITES,
DUMPY LEVELS,
SURVEYING ANEROIDS,
PRISMATIC COMPASSES,
ABNEY LEVELS,
etc., etc., etc.
LATEST ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

WALTER DUNN & Co.
29, Kiangse Road.
Telephone No. 805.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

WEST IS KEPT LIVELY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 12.—The official communique issued this afternoon stated that the French batteries dispersed some German working parties in the Argonnes.

London, January 12.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable activity on both sides about Hulluch and Ypres. Our artillery, trench-mortars and grenades were particularly effective near Armentieres and St. Eloi.

TO SALVE TRANSPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, January 12.—The tugboat David Gillies, equipped with salvage gear, has departed for Formosa, to attempt to raise the s.s. Australian Transport, which is ashore there.

GEN. SIR H. S. RAWLINSON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—Major-General Sir H. S. Rawlinson has been gazetted a temporary General.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—Waltz "La Barcarolle" .....Petras
2.—One Step "All Aboard for Dixie Land" .....Gumble
3.—Waltz ..."Nights of Gladness" .....Ancliffe
4.—One Step "La Brulante" Wimne
5.—Waltz ....."The Girl in the Taxi" .....Gilbert
6.—One Step ..."You Made me Love You" .....Monaco

Conductor-in-Charge.
Mr. A. de Kayser.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

6724

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19 26
14.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15 12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.0[illegible]
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0 54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.[illegible]	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	2[illegible].50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp. 7.05	Fast
		0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		
23.00	23.00		dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.36	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.38	4.25
Ka Shi		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.33
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58		Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25		Ka Shi	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Sung Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Sung Hsu .. arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Kon Sung Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40		Kon Sung Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan .. .. arr.	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	
Kunshan .. .. dep.	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.50		11.44		2.46	5.50		1.10
SOOCHOW .. dep.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. arr.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.05		2.19
WUSIH .. dep.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.50	6.30	2.13		4.25			3.24
CHANGCHOW dep.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. arr.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
TANYANG .. dep.	1.25	8.32	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG arr.	1.33	8.42	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.15		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.35	2.30		2.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.22	3.57		4.20	6.42
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.35	2.47		4.30	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.48			11.24	3.39		4.56	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		4.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.42	4.09		5.50	2.09
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.19
WUSIH .. arr.	11.48		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.50		8.14	2.20	5.00			4.13
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan .. .. arr.	1.51	8.25	10.40	4.50		3.35		
Nansiang .. .. dep.	2.33	9.39	11.39	5.50		4.39		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	8.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

Miles.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	Q p.m.	H p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54
16.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

Miles.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.00	4.10	6.00	8.25
16.19	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.07	4.32	6.22	8.47
3.46	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.15	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

On Saturday, the 15th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

Brass mounted Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites with Bevelled Edged Mirrors, Dining Chairs, Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets, Escritoires, Carpets, Rugs, Brassmounted Iron Fenders, Pictures, Ornaments, Blankets, Comforters, etc., etc.

And a long line of useful Sundries

Now on View

FLAT

TO LET

Unfurnished; 2 Rooms, Bathroom and Kitchen, at 17, Nanking Road.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A, Kiukiang Road.

THE KOTA BAHROE RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

At a meeting of Directors held on the 13th January, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of 45 Tael cents per share, to be paid on and after 15th February, 1916, to Shareholders on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE

THE Grand Hotel Kalee, Limited, an American corporation, has acquired from Mrs. Clarke the business hitherto known as the Kalee Hotel. The hotel will be conducted under the old name "Kalee," and no effort will be spared by the new management to make it the best and most up-to-date hotel of its kind in the Far East.

The Grand Hotel Kalee, Limited
Stirling Fessenden
E. H. Dunning
W. A. Reed
Directors.

8348

NOTICE

To The Public: We beg to inform you that we have established ourselves as Marine Surveyors from this date, under the firm name of Morton and Morton, and are prepared to undertake any business in connection with Marine and Cargo Surveying.

Yours Truly,
R. C. MORTON
H. E. MORTON.
Union Building,
4, The Bund, Shanghai,
Telephone No. 1886

8428

MOTOR? WEST 1090.? ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

OMAR KHAYYAM

V

Iram indeed is gone with all its Rose,
And Jamshyd's Sev'n-ring'd Cup where no one knows:
But still the Vine her ancient Ruby yields,
And still a Garden by the Water blows.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

Hiram Indeed is gone with his Red Nose,
And other Brands have Gone where no-one Knows:
But still the Vine her ancient Ruby yields,
And Hunt's Old Port in Favour daily grows.

"HUNT'S" IS THE BEST TABLE PORT

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 14th, to Friday, the 21st day of January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.

8449

FOR SALE

One BLUE STAR SAPPHIRE (weight 66⅛ carat), unequalled in beauty, very rare and old, set around with 34 Brilliants, suitable for Brooch, Pendant, or Crown, etc., etc. Net price $17,500.00 Hongkong currency.

A SAFE BARGAIN.

We undertake to refund the value less 20 per cent., if it be returned in good order and condition within two years, and 10 per cent. within 3rd, 4th and 5th year from date of sale.

To make a safe bargain in diamonds come to us.

MOHIDEEN & Co.,
Jewellers,
38 and 40, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong.

8448

The Permata Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Friday, the 21st January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1915, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th January to the 21st January, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. RICHARDS,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

8375

In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of James Nelson Jameson, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James Nelson Jameson, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to William P. Lambe, Co-administrator, or Charles Derre MacGrath, Co-administrator of his estate, on or before July 6, 1916, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Co-administrators.

William P. LAMBE,
Co-administrator,
3, Kiukiang Road,
Charles Derre MacGrath.
Co-administrator,
British American Tobacco Co.
Shanghai, China, January 6, 1916.

8335

Willard STORAGE BATTERY L.B.A. L.B.A.

We and No Others

are equipped to give expert service on starting and lighting batteries. Ask us for a list of the others and get acquainted with Willard service at the same time. A suggestion might help you.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.
No. 2350.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Ratepayers, duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1916.

Mr. E. I. Ezra, Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura, Count L. Jezierski, Messrs. J. Johnstone, C. G. S. Mackie, W. L. Merriman, E. C. Pearce, E. C. Richards, C. Stepharius, A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Mr. H. G. Simms being the only nominee by registered landowners has been elected Land Commissioner for 1916.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, January 14, 1916.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Kiangwan Races

4th, 5th and 7th and 12th February, 1916

ENTRIES will close at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 15th January, 1916, instead of the 13th instant (as previously advertised), at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

Unmeasured Ponies to be brought to the Club House for measurement at 4 p.m. on Monday, 17th January, 1916.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.
Shanghai, 12th January, 1916.

8434

JUST ARRIVED!
AUSTRALIAN
FRESH CREAMERY
BUTTER
The "Falcon" Brand,
95 cts. per lb.
SAM JOE & Co.
1114, Broadway
'Phone 1095

8362

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

INSHALLAH DAIRY FARM
71, Ward Road 'Phone 2315

All Dairy Supplies are of the **BEST.**

Eggs for Eating or Hatching
The Breed that Lays is the Breed that Pays

Place your orders now for

Leghorns
Barred Plymouth Rocks
Minorcas
Rhode Island Reds, and all others.
Belgian Hares.
Homer (carrier) Pigeons

A Swiss Goat for Service.
Inshallah Nursery,
Poinsettias, 15 large blooms, $1.00
Ferns, Lilies, etc., etc.

8380

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NEW STABLES.
NOTICE.

THE attention of Members is directed to the notice posted on the notice-board in the Grand Stand re application for stabling accommodation in the New Stables now nearing completion.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.

8407

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, young man as general office assistant. Must have knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Apply stating salary and age, to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.

8419-J-16

STENOGRAPHER WANTED immediately, young man preferred. Must have excellent knowledge of English and some ability in composing sales letters. Previous experience not of great importance but must be able to take dictation at fair speed and possess the desire to work up to a position of responsibility. Apply by typewritten letter to U.S.P.O., Box 552, Shanghai.

8410

WANTED. A firm opening an office in Shanghai desires a young office assistant with knowledge of book-keeping and shipping. Permanent position. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, qualifications, references and salary expected. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

8396-J-16

WANTED, for dress-making department of good high-class firm, two fitters for ladies' dresses. Salary $50 per month (with board and lodging, with family). Good situation for suitable person. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

8356-J-14

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1888

Classified Advertisements

1 cent, a Word Minimum Charge 20 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.
Telephone 3482

8251

TO LET, in good Central location, with British-American family, one double and one single well-furnished bedroom; Bathrooms attached. First-class board and attendance. Lift, 'phone and every convenience, at very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS.

8441-J-16

TO LET, 48, 48A, Bubbling Well Road (Tel. 1477), very comfortable rooms at moderate price.

8442-J-20

AN ELDERLY American, living alone, in small pleasant bungalow would like to share with someone, American preferred. Electric light, geyser, garden. Rent cheap. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

8431-J-15

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. To let, one large bed-sitting room and verandah, facing south, with board.

8433

TO LET, with full board, at 28, Carter Road, one large bed-sitting-room, with bath.

8444

TO LET, furnished, one large room. Bathroom and verandah attached. 51, Range Road.

8389-J-16

TO LET, large furnished room with bathroom and verandah. $20 per month. Range Road, 'Phone 2240 (Office hours).

8401-J-16

TO LET, very large room, with bathroom and verandah attached, facing lawn, also room adjoining bathroom on upper floor. Opposite Race Course. Reasonable terms. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8368-J-15

TO LET, by a Britisher, a furnished home for a few months, from March. Rent moderate. Wayside district. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

8378-J-15

51 Boone Road, rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.

8265-J-31

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a 5-roomed-house with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, at No. 174 Cumine Road. Rent Tls. 35. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

8393-J-16

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

T.F.

HOUSE TO LET—Feb. 15, 1916. No. 67, ROUTE VALLON, near French Park, containing three rooms on ground floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

8253

EDUCATIONAL

GENTLEMAN would like to have dancing lessons. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

8447-J-15

LESSONS in Mandarin or Shanghai dialect are given by an experienced Chinese scholar, speaking English, German, and French. Apply to H. Teng, 1215a, Boone Road.

8432

MANDARIN LESSONS given to foreigners at any place. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

8377-J-14

LESSONS IN DANISH wanted by lady. State terms to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.

8319-J-14

Yours to You— Ours to Us

Your 'phone is handy to you. Our 'phone is handy to us. Between the two, we ought to be able to get that WANT AD of yours in our paper without delay.

And when your WANT AD gets into THE CHINA PRESS it ought to be able to fill the want. There are hundreds of readers of THE CHINA PRESS who say so. Call 1432

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, house in Northern district, with a fair-sized garden; 35 to 40 Taels. Apply to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS.

8409-J-15

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, space for offices and small store room, Centrally located. Apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

8396

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT LADY typist and stenographer seeks position. Five years' experience, highest references. Please apply to Box 127, THE CHINA PRESS.

8438-J-18

COMPETENT young man (neutral) seeks position. Speaks Chinese fluently, six years' experience in China, three years in charge of branch office. Thoroughly acquainted with central and northern provinces. Excellent references. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

8439-J-21

YOUTH, Britisher, with one year's experience, seeks position as office assistant. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

8440-J-15

WANTED. A capable young man, with several years experience, seeks position as clerk in general; British subject. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

8444-J-16

MINING ENGINEER (miner and prospector), seeks position. Will go anywhere. Speaks Spanish and French (an American). Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.

8445-J-20

COMPETENT LADY stenographer would like work after office hours. Please apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.

8422-J-16

CERTIFICATED bookkeeper wants work after office hours. Reliable typist, willing to work after office hours. Owns typewriter. Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

8421-J-18

SITUATION WANTED by an American with mechanical ability. Partnership considered to a certain amount. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

8423-J-18

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese Gentleman with experience as Store-keeper, Godown-keeper, or Time-keeper. Please apply to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.

T.F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8273 J. 31

Exchange and Mart

REVOLVERS for sale, at moderate prices—one new Smith and Wesson's and one Browning automatic. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

8446-J-15

WANTED, Horse and Carriage Complete. State terms to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

8443-J-20

FOR SALE, a stamp collection. Apply to Box No. 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

8330-J-14

A LOT OF LAND, about three *mow*, situated in the Central district, now occupied by houses, in one of the best and most busy markets. Can be leased for 15 years. Please apply to Jatz King, c-o Voekel and Schroeder A.G., 37, Nanking Road.

8411-J-14

WANTED, pair one-pound or two-pound Indian Clubs. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

8417-J-14

FOR SALE, one motor-car, single cylinder, 8 h.p., in good running order, "De Dion," with hood, lamps, etc. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

8415-J-14

WANTED, a double-barrel eight-bore sporting-gun. State price and maker. Apply to Box 120, THE CHINA PRESS.

8413-J-16

FOR SALE, thorough-bred Dachshunds, six weeks old. Apply to 13, Museum Road.

8371-J-15

WANTED, second hand rowing machine exerciser; also Whitley exerciser and Sandow dumb-bells. Address, stating price, to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS.

8416-J-14

FOR SALE, one two-passenger motor-car, French make, 18 h.p. equipped with electric lights, Zenith carburettor, Bosch Magneto. Tls. 1,250. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.

8414-J-14

FOR SALE, privately, contents of attractively furnished house (4 rooms), in Western district. Rental Tls. 45. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS.

8361-J-15

FOR SALE, one Mauser carbine in perfect condition. Apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.

8369-J-15